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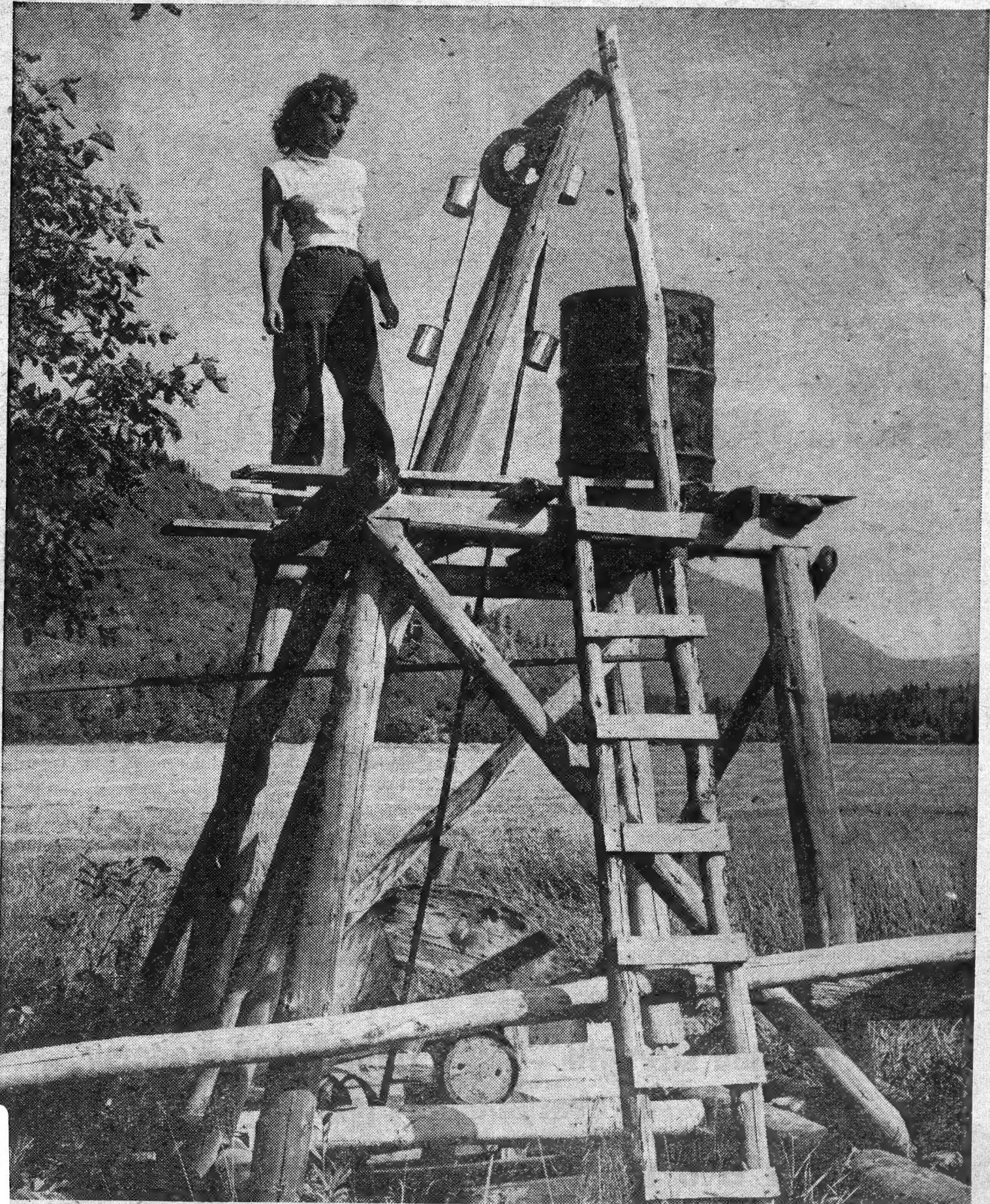
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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

JULY, 1954

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Our cover this month

Richard Harrington took the cover picture at Telegraph Creek, B.C. The gimmick in this perpetual motion machine is the force of the flow of the stream of water. It revolves the large wheel on which the cans have been fixed. It in turn acts as a pulley and moves the cans of water around on the big belt. The water is spilled into the big drum and piped to the garden. Harrington swears it works!

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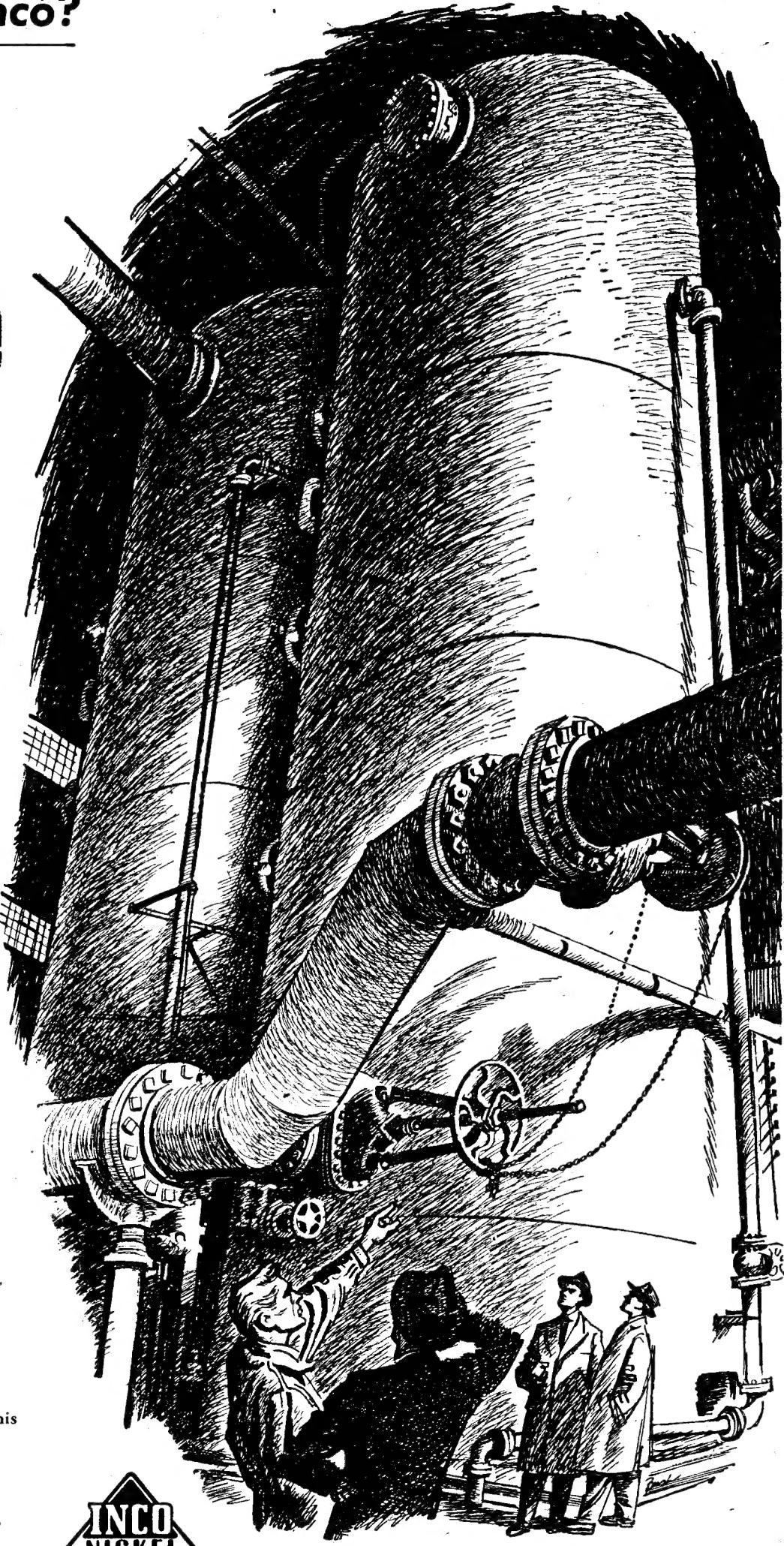
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Heckling the Wheat Board solves no wheat problems

NOW that the hysteria created by the reduction of 10 cents in the price of wheat has subsided, let's take a calm look at the facts.

The first fact is the Wheat Board. From the reaction of some of our farm leaders, it is obvious that there is abroad an erroneous idea of the function of the Wheat Board. The Board's function is to sell wheat. It must take delivery of all the grain western farmers produce and ultimately find a market for it some place in the world. Those most responsible for the existence of the Wheat Board have never believed that the Board could do more than get us a fair average price for our crops. What it could do was protect us from the wild fluctuations, and boom and bust prices, of the futures market system. Over the years, however, it would be limited by what the consumers of wheat were prepared to pay for it.

We have come through a period of terrific crops and an active world demand for our wheat. Conditions this year have changed. The bumper crops we grew on this continent were matched elsewhere in the world. A world surplus of wheat developed. Nevertheless, despite this surplus, the Wheat Board was able to sell more wheat abroad than it had done in any except a few abnormal years. And it did so at prices that were most attractive to producers.

The political climate has been changing with the weather. A new administration in Washington has decided that it must move more of its stored grains into consumption. To do so, it reduced the price and sold substantial quantities. The Wheat Board was faced with the choice of sitting back and letting the customers buy elsewhere, or meeting the prices established by the United States. It cut the price 10 cents a bushel.

What has happened is this: We are accommodating our wheat selling policy to changing world conditions. In the pursuit of this policy our Wheat Board is entitled to exercise its own best judgment without being continually heckled from the sidelines.

It is engaged in an exceedingly difficult operation. It must move our wheat into consumption and do so at the best possible price. Our customers want to buy it as cheaply as possible. So there is a hiatus between the making of bids and making of deals. There are times when a slight reduction in price will move large quantities of wheat. There are times when a big drop in prices will cause no sales to be made. There are times when a slight raise in the bidding will bring out large quantities of wheat. At other times the price can jump without attracting offers.

The Wheat Board must be alert not to miss any sales of wheat. It must endeavor

at all times to get the best possible price for our wheat. When to reduce and when to raise the price must be left to those who were hired because of their life-long experience in the grain business: men who have long since won our confidence.

Having said that, it is necessary to add this further fact: Consumption of bread cannot be stimulated by simply cutting the price of wheat. People eat bread from force of habit as much, if not more, than they do because of the price. It is doubtful if the price of wheat was cut to \$1 a bushel tomorrow that it would appreciably raise the volume of world bread consumption. So any price war with the United States would serve no purpose.

We have used our second editorial page this month to reprint an admirable factual study of the Canadian and world wheat situation by the Bank of Nova Scotia. We commend it to our readers, particularly those unfriendly to the Wheat Board, as an outside judgment on the job that has been done in wheat marketing in this country.

It is time, we suggest, for a re-casting of some of our ideas. We have gone through a period in which there was a market for everything we could produce at a profitable price. But the people of the world can and will eat only so much bread. We cannot go on growing all the wheat we can raise and dropping the disposal problem on the doorstep of the Wheat Board. At least we cannot do that and expect the Board to sell it for us for the top prices a condition of scarcity produced.

The Farm and Ranch has argued, through the years, that the farmers of western Canada are entitled to adequate floor prices for their wheat. But it is important, in the discussion of floor prices, not to get floors confused with ceilings, or even steeples. We regard floor prices more as disaster insurance; not as something that will induce people to grow more grain because the floor price is highly profitable. All this, however, is another argument.

For the present, the Wheat Board is functioning. It is endeavoring to sell as much of our grain it can at the best possible price. The job will not be helped by heckling from the sidelines. It is important to keep in mind that the only alternative to the Wheat Board is the futures markets system. It has proven itself completely unable to handle the problem of surpluses. The only way in which it can attract customers is by a continual reduction of prices, as we saw after 1929. But even that process comes to an end, as John I. McFarland learned to

his sorrow. *There comes a time when nobody comes into the market to buy regardless of how sharply the price is cut.*

That, we think, is something to remember. The way to get the boom and bust futures markets system back is to discredit the Wheat Board. The way to keep the Wheat Board is to understand very clearly what its sole function is: to sell our wheat at the best possible price it can get for it.

That is all we can ask of it. It justified itself completely during the difficult years we have been through. It will continue to do so. But we've got to have a little faith, a little restraint and a little reason in our attitude toward it.

★

Defenders wanted for Science Service

THE conclusion in our last issue, of Joseph Paul's series of four articles on Science Service provides us with an opportunity to make a comment or two. The series was highly critical of the aims and deeds of Science Service. In fact, it was perhaps more critical than either the Farm and Ranch or Mr. Paul intended when the project was first discussed. In the beginning, what was intended was a mild sort of article, spoofing Science Service for the pomposity of some of the titles attached to some of the more obscure articles written by its hired help.

But as Mr. Paul proceeded with his research on Science Service, the project grew into four articles. That's a bit of information our readers may find interesting. The Farm and Ranch likes to give its contributors their heads. We like to get articles from them dealing with constructive themes, like the development of new feeds, new pasture mixtures, new cultural practices and the like. But we also like them all to have and to cultivate a critical approach, to be on the look-out for wrongs that need fixing. Now and then they write something with which we don't quite agree. But we like to run that sort of copy anyway to encourage independence of mind.

Needless to say this attitude has not endeared us to officialdom. The experts on the public payroll are a clannish lot. They belong to the Agronomists' Union and stick very closely together. To them, we may as well say that we have never considered it a function of agricultural journalism to butter up to the experts. We do consider it part of our function to keep a critical eye on the way they do their jobs. The test of that is how well they serve the farmers on the land.

It is there, we think, that Science Service has got far off the rails. From our reading of Mr. Paul's series we have reached this conclusion: The farmers have got lost in the shuffle, between super-specialists and super-specialists, of paper work, test tubes and microscope slides.

Science Service's emphasis is all wrong. It exists, not to provide fancy salaried jobs for dull doctors of philosophy who were left immersed too long in college courses. It exists to serve the farmer on the land. That is the beginning and the end of the matter. But for far too long, perhaps, for all we know, from the very beginning, Science Service has regarded itself as a super service of superior beings who had nothing to say to the farmer.

(Continued on page 6)

The outlook for wheat at home and abroad

From the Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Review.

ON February 25th, the Minister of Trade and Commerce stated in the House of Commons that no wheat from Canada's 1953 crop had yet been sold. More than that, he announced that 127 million bushels of unsold wheat from the 1952 crop still remained in the Wheat Board's hands when the 1952-53 pool was closed out on January 30th.

This situation reflects in large part the extraordinary bounty of nature. In the past two seasons Canada has harvested the two largest wheat crops in her history—688 million bushels in 1952 and 614 million bushels last year—and the 1951 crop, 553 million bushels, was among the top half-dozen on record. The accumulation indicated by the Minister's statement is certainly not due to a low level of exports. Only in the record season of 1928-29, when they exceeded 400 million bushels, have Canada's wheat exports been larger than in the two most recent crop years. True, they have declined this season. But exports in the first half of the crop year (August to January) were small only by comparison with the very large shipments of the two preceding seasons: they were some 30% larger than the average for the same months of

(Continued from page 5)

The kind of fundamental research Science Service did was simply beyond the farmer's comprehension. Extension was not the business of Science Service. Somebody else could do it. So, while the high-priced help of Science Service concentrate on getting papers printed where their bosses and colleagues will see them; nobody writes for the farmers. So the farmers fall farther and farther behind science. Perhaps, if it does nothing but flutter the dovecotes of Science Service to the point where the matter gets discussed, articles like those of Mr. Paul will serve a useful purpose.

Meanwhile, we would hope that somebody in the service would become provoked enough at this series to undertake to answer Mr. Paul. We'd be delighted to pay for their efforts at our regular rates. There is one stipulation, however, that must be made. The articles must be written so that the editor of the Farm and Ranch can understand them. They should be clear and to the point. Surely Science Service must have some employee who thinks it is worth the \$7,000,000 a year it costs the taxpayers and who can collect his reasons for thinking so into an article or two of readable English.

Any takers?

the five crop years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Wheat stocks on this continent next midsummer will be larger than ever before, larger even than the peak accumulation of the early 'forties. The U. S. carryover is expected to be much the biggest ever recorded, and the Canadian will likely have been exceeded only once, or at most twice, before. There is no doubt, therefore, that Canada faces a serious wheat marketing problem. It may well be that a burdensome surplus is again developing. How troublesome such a surplus might be and how grave its effects on western farm income would depend, as past experience shows, on how long it lasted.

The world-wide wheat glut of the early 'forties was rapidly dissipated in filling wartime needs and in fact turned out to be a blessing in disguise. That of the early 'thirties, on the other hand, was whittled away gradually and with difficulty in the face of a much-reduced level of world trade in wheat, and only because of a series of severe droughts which added further to the difficulties of prairie farmers.

World Supplies

World production of wheat in 1953-54 appears to be close to last season's record, though of course returns from some of the Southern Hemisphere countries are still incomplete and data about Russia, China and the Danubian countries are scanty. The world's biggest importing area, Western Europe, had the best crop since the end of the war. Indeed, three of the largest producers, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, set new records.

With the building-up of stocks that took place in 1952-53, European import requirements have been considerably reduced. India, with excellent wheat and rice harvests in 1953, is practically out of the import market this year. So is Pakistan, which last season needed large emergency imports. In fact, of the three Asian countries that last season imported the largest quantities of wheat, only Japan, because of a poor rice harvest and also because of the increasing consumption of wheat, will this season be a substantial importer. Many smaller importers, too, including Egypt and several Middle Eastern countries, had better wheat harvests than in the preceding year.

At the same time that importing countries require less wheat, exporting countries have more wheat to offer. Countries other than the four leading exporters, which in the aggregate have been contributing up to 10% of world exports in recent years, have a larger exportable supply this season than at any time since the end of the war.

Turkey, France and Uruguay had record harvests. The French North African wheat crop was a good one. The British grain trade publication, Broomhall's Corn Trade News, suggests that Russia and the Danubian countries may have more wheat for export this year. Even Sweden has

joined the ranks of the exporters on a small scale.

As far as the four major exporting countries are concerned, only Australia has harvested as big a wheat crop at last year. The crops of the other three—Canada, the United States, and Argentina—though large, were somewhat below the bumper harvests of 1952-53. However, because of the big rise in stocks, all four have larger supplies. Indeed, total supplies of the four countries, at about 3,380 million bushels, are as large as they were in the record season of 1942-43, when the wheat surplus was causing grave concern to the producers and governments of the four countries.

Most of the big accumulation is in North America. Stocks in Australia at August 1st were of no more than normal size. Those in Argentina, though much larger than in other recent years, could hardly be considered burdensome. Both Canada and the United States, however, had carryovers last midsummer that had been exceeded only in two or three years of the early 'forties, while the Canadian crop was, as already noted, the second largest in history and the U.S. crop was the fourth largest.

It is clear that stocks, particularly in North America, will be even larger this midsummer than in 1953. Even if export demand picks up, the Canadian carryover may rise by a further 140 million bushels to somewhere around 500 million. This would be larger than in any other year except 1943 when it reached a phenomenal 595 million bushels. And the United States is anticipating a record carryover of 840 million bushels, nearly 280 million bushels above last summer's and far above the 1942 peak of 631 million. Most of this large U.S. accumulation is expected to be in government hands, either owned outright or under price-support loan.

More Competition

The combination of increased supplies and lessened demand has brought about a striking change in the atmosphere of the world wheat market. This change is clearly reflected in the slow movement of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement. Up to mid-February only a little more than 35% of the amount of wheat which the four participating exporters agreed to sell and the 45 participating importers to buy in 1953-54 had been sold. And it should be noted that the total commitment under the Agreement this season, because of the failure of the United Kingdom to enter, amounts to only 421 million bushels. At the corresponding date in each of the two preceding seasons at least 70% of the annual amount of 581 million bushels then covered by the Agreement had been sold.

Actually several signatory countries, including Italy and Brazil, have never ratified the new three-year Agreement which went into effect last August. Several other holders of large import quotas including India, Egypt, Mexico and Greece have so far, in Broomhall's words, "only nibbled at their quotas"; while others, notably Germany, Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands have been buying on a much-reduced scale.

Sales of wheat outside the Agree-

ment have held up somewhat better, partly because Argentina, which in the fall of 1952 had no wheat to export, has this season been exporting substantial quantities. Even so, Broomhall estimates that world wheat and flour shipments from August 1st to mid-February were between 15% and 20% below a year earlier and the U.S. Department of Agriculture expects the world total for the full crop year to be possibly 10% below last season's. This would be well below the all-time record of 1951-52 and below the postwar average.

The brunt of the decline has been borne by U.S. exports, which in the first seven months of the U.S. crop year (July, 1953, to January, 1954) were down nearly 37% from a year earlier. They amounted to only 120 million bushels, compared with 189 million in the same months of 1952-53 and 263 million in those months of 1951-52. For Canada the drop has been somewhat less severe, mainly because exports to the United Kingdom have held up fairly well. Exports of wheat and wheat flour to Britain in the six months August to January were down 11% to about 44 million bushels, whereas those to all other countries were down 33% to 94 million bushels.

The brunt of the decline has been downward. There has been a gradual decline since the start of the crop year from the new I.W.A. ceiling price, which is \$2.05 (U.S.) a bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat at the Lakehead. The Wheat Board's 7-cent reduction in the Lakehead price to \$1.87½ a bushel, shortly after the middle of February brought this quotation below the year-ago level for the first time since the new Agreement came into effect last August.

For the four years of the old Agreement (August, 1949, to July, 1953) the price remained steadily at the maximum of \$1.80 (U.S.) a bushel with the addition of carrying charges which amounted to 6c a bushel from August, 1951, to July, 1953. The prices are expressed in Canadian funds and therefore reflect the varying exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

The decline in prices outside the Agreement is more striking. Throughout practically the entire life of the old Agreement the Canadian commercial export price was considerably higher than the I.W.A. price. As recently as a year ago the spread was still between 35c and 40c a bushel. But it narrowed steadily, and soon after the start of this crop year disappeared altogether.

The United States, which subsidizes sales under the International Wheat Agreement up to the domestic price level, decided in December to subsidize export sales outside the Agreement as well, in an effort to move some of the enormous government-held surplus. So far very little wheat has been sold in this way, but moderate quantities have been exported under various foreign-aid and surplus-disposal programs which are intended to supplement but not to displace normal commercial exports of the United States and friendly countries".

Under present conditions, the International Wheat Agreement gives no clue as to how prices may move during the remainder of the crop year.

The importers, of course, are under no obligation to take up their quotas except at the minimum price of \$1.55 (U.S.) a bushel and perhaps will not do so if the price remains above that level. So far, as has been indicated, moderate reductions have been sufficient to keep L.W.A. prices competitive with those of such non-Agreement exporters as Argentina. Though the policy of the Canadian Wheat Board is to keep Canadian prices fully competitive, there appears to be no disposition to pursue an aggressive policy of price reduction. The reason apparently is that, in the existing circumstances, such a policy might simply result in a marked drop in world prices without necessarily improving Canadian sales. Fortunately, Canada is in a relatively strong position among the exporters because her hard wheat is much desired for mixing with softer wheat. Regardless of how well prices hold up during the remainder of the season, however, there is no doubt that the more competitive wheat market and the mounting surplus make the outlook for Canadian wheat more uncertain than it has been for a long time.

Prairie Farm Income

If a period of surplus and falling prices should lie ahead, it is fortunate that the western wheat farmer is in a strong position. In the postwar years, an almost revolutionary improvement in the equipment of western wheat farms has occurred. It has been achieved, too, without a large net increase in debt. Thus, the Prairie wheat economy is physically more productive and efficient than ever before, and financially much stronger than, for example, in the late twenties.

Income from Prairie wheat has risen to new record levels in the past two years while Canadian cash farm income from all other sources combined has been declining from the 1951 peak. In the three calendar years 1951, 1952 and 1953, income from Prairie wheat amounted to over \$2 billions, accounting for around 26% of total Canadian cash farm income as compared with somewhat less than 22% in the five preceding postwar years.

The final payment on the 1952 crop is now being made by the Wheat Board. It averages 9.7c a bushel for No. 1 Northern and this, together with the interim payment of 12c a bushel made last fall and the earlier payment of \$1.60, brings the total return on 1952-53 deliveries to almost \$1.82 a bushel. This compares with about \$1.83 on 1951-52 deliveries and \$1.85 on those of 1950-51.

For the five crop years before that, which were pooled together, the return was \$1.83 a bushel. Such stability in wheat prices is unexampled. The western farmer undoubtedly made some sacrifice in price under the four-year Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement which went into effect on August 1st, 1946, and under the International Wheat Agreement which over-lapped it for one year and extended to July 31st, 1953. World wheat prices as represented by the Canadian commercial export price were, during most of that period, well above the prices received under the two Agreements.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that there has never been a period of this length when wheat prices have been stable at such a high level and comparatively few periods when they have yielded as good returns to growers.

It is worth noting, too, that Canadian Government wheat policy as it now operates also has the result of cushioning the effect of a price decline on farm income. The system of initial, interim, and final payments

spreads returns over a considerable period. Delayed deliveries in the past few seasons have also worked to spread out returns. This spring again, the big wheat stocks on farms indicate that returns from marketings will be substantial. And the Wheat Board is now distributing the final payment on the 1952 crop, \$58 millions, a sum not greatly different from the \$61 millions paid out last spring and the \$50 millions paid out in the spring of 1952. It is quite possible that no interim payment will be made on the 1953 crop before the end of the crop year, and that the initial payment will be allowed to remain at \$1.40 instead of being raised to \$1.60 as it has been in the early spring of the past three years. This might permit a participation payment from the pool next fall if there should again have to be severe limitations on deliveries from the new crop because storage facilities were plugged with old-crop wheat. Should the surplus situation clear up quickly, this cushioning process might prevent Prairie farm income from being seriously affected by the decline in prices.

Considering the Future

Beyond this year, there are many questions. It is uncertain how well the International Wheat Agreement will work if it should really be tested by a decline in prices to the minimum level. The old Agreement during the four years of its existence certainly worked to the advantage of the importing countries. Whether exporters can expect to benefit similarly in a period of price decline is less clear, especially now that the largest and most influential of the importers, the United Kingdom, is no longer a member. The latter has now returned the wheat trade to private hands and restored a futures market, and presumably wants to see the free market work without interference.

U.S. wheat policy is another great uncertainty. Acreage restrictions and marketing quotas are in effect this year but, even so, with normal yields production would be large. In fact, the planned curtailment of production may do no more than hold the present enormous surplus in check. And it is difficult to see how substantial inroads into it are to be made by the surplus-disposal programs now operating or planned, without serious effects on normal commercial wheat trade and prices.

The wheat policies of other countries seem likely to aggravate rather than reduce the world surplus. Argentina has under way a vigorous long-term campaign to increase wheat acreage with the objective of bolstering her foreign exchange earnings. Russia and the Danubian countries may have similar ends in view. Turkey has now achieved a wheat output double pre-war. Many of the Western European countries are encouraging domestic wheat production by means of generous guaranteed prices, either like France and Sweden with the aim of exporting or like the United Kingdom and Italy with the aim of keeping imports to a minimum. India is striving for self-sufficiency in food grains, though the rapid growth of her population makes the objective difficult of attainment. Under these circumstances, in a season like the present one when crops are generally good all over the world, wheat is bound to be in excess supply.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that a few short crops in either importing or exporting countries can change such a situation rapidly. North America in particular has had an exceptionally long period of favorable growing seasons. Below-average yields for a few years would place the present surplus in a different light.



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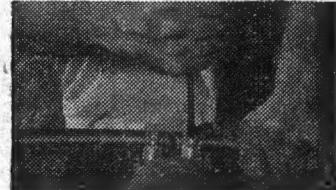
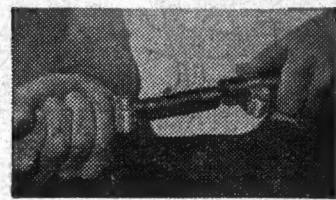
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The stampede horses really have it soft

JAMES H. GRAY

VIRTUE may be its own reward, but villainy pays off handsomely in the comforts of life. At least that's the moral to be drawn from 'he lives led by the bucking horses at the Calgary Stampede.'

In all other horses, manners are a virtue. In bucking horses they are a distinct liability. The worse mannered a bucking horse is the better. Those that are really boorish live by far the longest with the least amount of work.

Visitors to the Calgary Stampede will see about 200 bucking horses in action. The Stampede owns 60 of them — the top 60 at the show. The balance are owned by farmers, ranchers or contractors who hope their horses will be ornery enough to win them some money at the Stampede.

The horses that are privately owned will make a tour of the rodeo circuits. They may be called upon during the summer to do their stuff 25 or 30 times. If each one is ridden for a full 10 seconds, he'll work a total of five minutes for the whole summer. In return for that work he is well fed and cared for. Of course if he is a really top bucker, he probably won't have to work half that long.

The Calgary Stampede horses, however, have it even softer. Most of them buck at Calgary, maybe five or six times. They'll work less than a minute. Then they'll be taken back out to Dick Cosgrave's ranch and turned out until next year. Then they'll be caught up and trailed in, fed on grain for a couple of months and put to work again, for another minute or less.

Anybody who owns a really good bucking horse, and can keep him working, can pay for his keep with him, but that's about all. For example, the Calgary Stampede hires and pays for its outside stock on a performance basis. As the show goes on, the judges keep a strict rating of the way all the horses buck. The owner of the top-rated bucking horse gets \$150 rent for the animal. The horses that place second to sixth get \$90 each; from seventh to sixteenth \$65 and on down to the 100th which gets \$20. The balance get \$10 or \$15.

The Stampede has built up its own string of horses by buying them from people who have sent them into the Stampede. It buys five or six every year and cuts the same number from its string. The latter are those which show the poorest score as buckers for two consecutive years.

Top horse in the Stampede

string, and one of the tops on the continent now, is named "Calgary Stampede". It was acquired from Nelson Brothers in 1948 when it was bucking under the name of "The Didsbury Express".

It was loaned out to the Kramer-Autry bucking horse string a couple of years ago and made a fine record bucking in the American rodeos. Two other top buckers are "Bay Bomber" and "Parachute".

It costs a lot of money for the Stampede to maintain its own bucking string. But it is not all loss by any means. Its horses are rated with all the others that are used. On the basis of the way they buck, they earn their keep. For example in three years, "Parachute" has earned \$330, while Bay Bomber has earned \$370 in five years.

"Earned" is actually not accurate. What the figures mean is this: If the Stampede had hired all its horses it would have had to pay that much money to the owners of those horses for the way they had bucked.

The Stampede got into the horse owning business from sheer necessity. Back in 1947, when the packers were canning so much horse meat, the Stampede decided that it ought to start getting a herd together so that it would have horses when they were needed. So each year they bought in the top bucking horses at the Stampede. All horses now bucking under contract are under option to the Stampede. In other words, if a good bucker turns up, the Stampede will buy it at a price mutually satisfactory.

Nobody, however, is going to get very rich raising bucking horses. The top price for the real top buckers is seldom over \$300. By the time they have reached their full maturity, from a bad manner point of view, a stampede horse is beginning to get a little age on him. Those who make the team of Stampede buckers, however, should live to a ripe old age for they will never be over-worked.



"Oh, George wants to make sure we get our money's worth out of it."

Capsuled facts for livestock feeders

THE University of Alberta Feeders' Day report contains a wealth of useful information for Alberta farmers. We have summarized the results of the University experiments during the last year. Readers who desire a more complete report are urged to write to the Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, and ask for the Feeders' Day Report.

Sheep

Over a wide area in Alberta the ordinary grasses are deficient in cobalt. Or they don't have enough of it for sheep. So it is recommended that the salt put out for sheep be the blue variety which has both iodine and cobalt added to it. Here's a rather curious fact about minerals. When pregnant ewes are on grass roughage and are fed calcium carbonate; they produced stronger and heavier lambs. But when the ewes were on oat hay for roughage, and got the same supplement, the number of goitered lambs increased. The university feeders use a mineral supplement for sheep containing the following ingredients: Iodized salt, bone meal, manganese sulphate, copper sulphate, ferrous sulphate and stabilized potassium iodide.

The experiments on lambs this year was to test the comparative value of urea and alfalfa as a protein supplement. The conclusions reached were:

Alfalfa hay is superior to grass hay for fattening lambs. By substituting alfalfa hay for 45 per cent of the grass hay they significantly increased rate and economy of grains. Urea had no value as a protein supplement when fed to lambs on mixed hay and barley ration. Cobalt feeding increased the rate and economy of grains of lambs fed a mixed hay, barley and urea ration.

The long-term experiments showed that pregnant ewes on a grass hay diet need and benefit from a protein supplement. However, there is no evidence that feeding Vitamin A supplement has any value.

Alfalfa hay has proved to be the best single hay fed to fattening lambs. Rape pasture proved to be one of the best pastures for lambs after weaning.

Beef feeding

The beef cattle experiments this year were to compare the results of feeding silage as against hay; and to compare steers finished on pasture with those topped off with short periods of grain feeding.

From the results obtained this year, there doesn't seem to be too much point in feeding silage to beef steers. They divided the steers into three pens. The first got hay made up of 60 per cent brome and 40 per cent alfalfa. The second got silage and the third got silage to which barley had been added as a preservative.

The first pen of hay fed steers came out best on most

counts. They gained $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds a day compared to around two for the others. They also consumed more grain, but that could have been because there was grain in the silage of the third pen. However, largely because the steers from the third pen brought 75 cents a hundred more than those in the first, there was more profit from the third pen. The difference was about \$2 per steer in favor of the ones fed ensilage. Feed costs were lowest for those fed hay, highest for those fed the silage with barley preservatives.

Hog results

As for hogs, the tests this year were on the negative side, so to speak. Some spectacular gains have been made in the time required to turn off hogs in some American centres. These have been attributed to the use of antibiotics in hog rations. The University feeders had no luck at all in this regard. They still take six months or so to bring their pigs up to marketable weight.

The experiments run on using mineral additives for hog rations were negative. The report says:

"Growing and finishing pigs require only ground limestone or some other source of calcium and iodized salt as mineral supplements to rations based on Alberta cereal grains. Iron and copper, though required in supplemental amounts by suckling pigs to prevent anemia, appear to be present in adequate quantities in ordinary rations for old pigs."

They say, if you can buy your complicated mineral supplements at a price comparable to ground limestone, there is no objection to using them. But the price should be the controller of what you feed growing or finishing pigs.

On the other hand, they emphasize that the addition of the essential supplements, such as good quality protein, calcium, iodized salt, Vitamin A and Vitamin D and antibiotic for the young pigs, — those additives pay for themselves many times over. But after the pigs get past the first stage, they don't need a lot of additional stuff.

Once again, antibiotics pay off until the finishing stage. They are definitely recommended. Pigs on antibiotics drink a lot more water. So its important to have a good water supply in front of pigs at all times. The report emphasizes that water is a vital food for livestock.

A creep feed ration contain-

ing 60 per cent wheat was as good as one containing 40 per cent oat groats and 20 per cent wheat, which cost more. Wheat can replace oat groats in your creep feed ration and save you some money.

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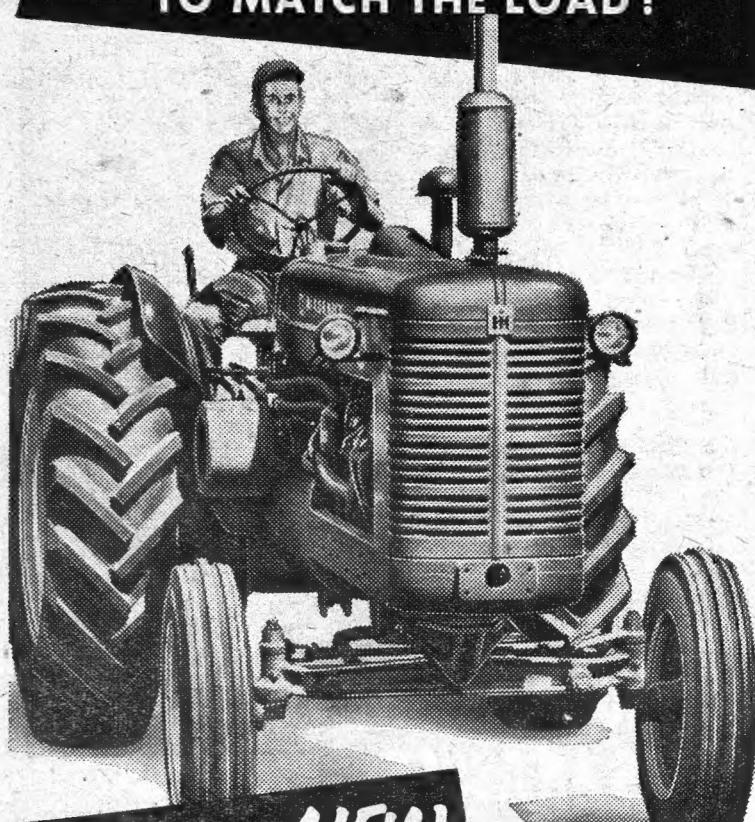
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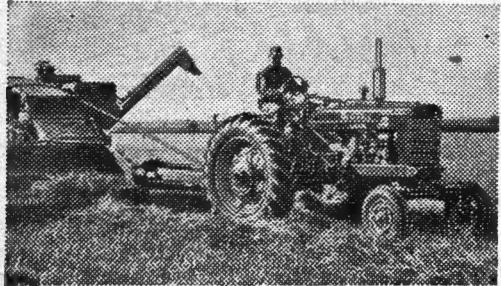
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The Appaloosa horse makes a new stand

By GRANT MacEWAN

NOTHING at the recent horse shows attracted more ring-side attention than the few rump-spotted saddle horses called Appaloosas. Unique color patterns made them as conspicuous as the ladies beating the season with spring hats. But the Appaloosa is distinctive in other respects; coupled with that striking color pattern is unusual hardiness and a family history that must stir the imagination of any lover of livestock.

With the formation of the Canadian Appaloosa Horse Club at a meeting held in Calgary on April 16th, 1954, modern organization caught up with what appears as one of the oldest

ago. One of the most famous war-horses of the Old World, Rakush, ridden by the Persian hero Rustem, had a spotted coat and an unusual pedigree; his sire, according to Persian mythology, was a "demon", which served to explain the steed's superior mettle and courage.

From the Far East, the spotted horse evidently moved westward. A rump-spotted stallion called Bloody Buttocks was imported to England from Turkey in the 17th century and spotted horses found in England today are believed to owe their colors to him. In any case, the British Spotted Horse Society was organized in 1947 with much the



These Appaloosa horses were shown at the Calgary Horse Show this year. On the left is Mrs. Lois McLeod of Lloydminster, while the second is the famous Speckle Bog owned by Jim Wyatt of High River.

strains of livestock to be found anywhere in Canadian agriculture. As bits of evidence are pieced together, it becomes increasingly apparent that no strain of domestic livestock has cantered across more pages of history than the horse stock from which has come these distinctively marked, rump-spotted, saddle horses with a name that many people still find it difficult to remember. Now, the Appaloosa horses are making a new stand and a new bid for breed respectability.

The main objective of the new club, of which James Wyatt, Longview, is president; Mrs. Lois McLeod, Lloydminster, vice-president, and Miss Jean Farries, Lethbridge, secretary, is to help preserve the best of an ancient strain, advance its quality according to modern standards and open a stud book in which animals suitable for breed foundation will be entered.

Ancient Breed

The researches of Dr. Francis Haines of North Idaho College of Education, have revealed the supremely high regard in which the spotted horses were held in China more than 2,000 years

same purpose as that of the recently formed Canadian Appaloosa Club and the Appaloosa Horse Club organized in the United States in 1938.

One of the most exciting chapters in the long history of the Appaloosa concerns its fortunes and misfortunes on North American soil. No doubt the first spotted horses such as we know today, were introduced to this continent by the Spaniards who followed Columbus. They may have been from Oriental stock or they could have belonged to North African strains like the Libyan Leopard Horses.

In any case, some of the Spanish horses gained their freedom and adopted a semi-wild state to give rise to the North American mustang; others, through theft and trade were passed from one Indian tribe to another until, about 1730, horse stock from the Spanish introductions reached the North Western States and the valley of the Bow River in the present province of Alberta.

Some spotted horses fell into the hands of the Nez Perce Indians of Western Idaho, Northwestern Oregon and Southwestern Washington. The In-

dians fancied colored horses at any time but in these spotted specimens, members of the Nez Perce tribe recognized special and superior merit. Setting a course that was unique among North American tribesmen, the Nez Perce Indians set about to make improvements through selection. No other tribesmen were known to have practiced emasculation of inferior stallions and thus those Inter-Mountain Indians qualify as the first of North American breed-builders. When the American explorers, Lewis and Clark returned from an adventure into the North-West in 1805, they reported upon the superiority of the Nez Perce horses.

Fast Horse

Those Indian horses, reared in the relatively isolated mountain valleys of the Idaho country, where there was less chance of attack from horse-stealing enemies than on the prairie, were fast and hardy. They were too fast and too good for the United States cavalry, at least until 1877 when overwhelming odds led to Indian defeat.

At the middle of last century, the horses went by various names; they were generally the "Nez Perce horses" or the "Palouse horses", the latter name being taken from that of a small river flowing out of Idaho mountains and from the shores of which some of the best horses were thought to come. From "Palouse" came "Apalousey" and then "Appaloosa".

Of more importance than the name was the fact that after more than a hundred years of selective breeding and improvement, the Nez Perce Indians had a race of horses with sufficient individuality and purity to justify breed status. But instead of gaining recognition for their breed, military disaster struck; the Indians were crushed and their noble horses dispersed and all but lost.

Burdened with aged Indians, squaws and papooses, Chief Joseph and his braves were fighting a rear-guard action and hoping to retreat across the northern fringe of Montana and win safety in Canada but overwhelming military might overtook them and in the Battle of the Bear Paws in Northern Montana in 1877, he was beaten and 1,100 of his horses, predominantly rump-spotted stock, were captured as prizes of war. The horses fell into unappreciative hands, those of Crow Indians who had helped Uncle Sam's scouts, and others. For several decades, there was no attempt to preserve the superior qualities of the Nez Perce horses or to keep the strain alive.

But the hardy breed that seemed as a legacy from the old world, refused to be expended. The spotted rumps reappeared and observant horsemen noted that when they secured a spotted coat, they usually got a sparse mane and tail, a distinctive eye with the white showing

around it, a striped hoof and a horse possessing hardness and endurance. Here, it seemed, was an example of biological linkage. Just as short heads and compact bodies were correlated in beef cattle, so the hereditary factors for spotted coats, thin manes and tails and unusual hardness and endurance, seemed to be firmly linked in the hereditary carriers.

Recovery of the breed became a challenge and horsemen in the United States and Canada set forth to gather the remnants for a new foundation. In recording for a breed foundation, the horsemen of the United States were years ahead of the Canadians; by 1948, the American club voted to restrict its registration and from August 1, 1949, new recordings would not be accepted unless one or both parents were recorded.

Show Winners

Calgary's Spring Horse Show of 1954 provided special Appaloosa classes and received good entries. Among the winners were two of the West's best known Appaloosa stallions, Jim Wyatt's Speckle Boy which won the saddle class and Mrs. Lois McLeod's Polka Dot Prince that won "on the line". Indeed Speckle Boy is not only a well-known Appaloosa, but he is Western Canada's most celebrated winner in stock horse classes. When he won at Edmonton Spring Horse Show in May of this year, it was the 26th triumph in 28 stock horse contests in Canada and United States for the nine-year-old.

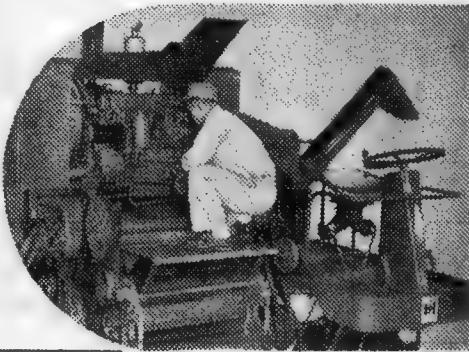
To qualify for acceptance by the Canadian Appaloosa Horse Club, a horse will be required to conform to approved saddle horse type and quality, and show typical Appaloosa color markings with one degree or another of spotting extending from the rump. The color must be a distinguishing feature but those who are promoting the new organization are determined that none but superior individuals possessing those inherent traits of hardness which account for the strain's amazing survival will qualify for official approval. Endurance has long been considered as almost synonymous with Appaloosa horses.

Those people who see the Appaloosa filling a place created by need, point out that representatives of the strain or breed can be versatile. A stylish Appaloosa can make a good parade horse and individuals may become successful hunters and jumpers. But the type most likely to become the Canadian objective in Appaloosas is a well-trained horse combining the qualities of a stock horse and pleasure horse. It will stand 14½ to 15½ hands, weigh 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, and possess good muscling, reasonably high withers and general good balance. And when it enters the show-ring, the Appaloosa will, in most instances, be under stock saddle and proud of it.

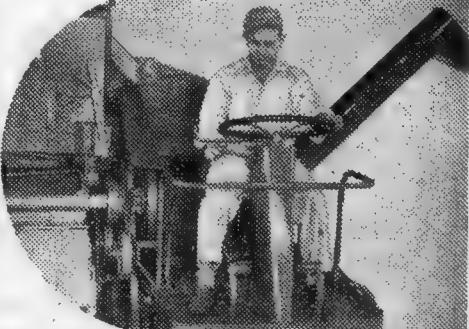
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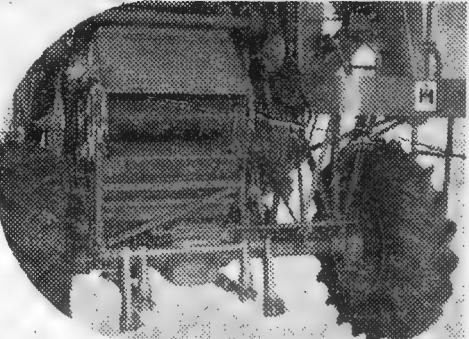
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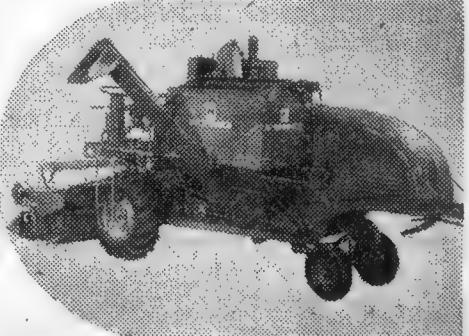
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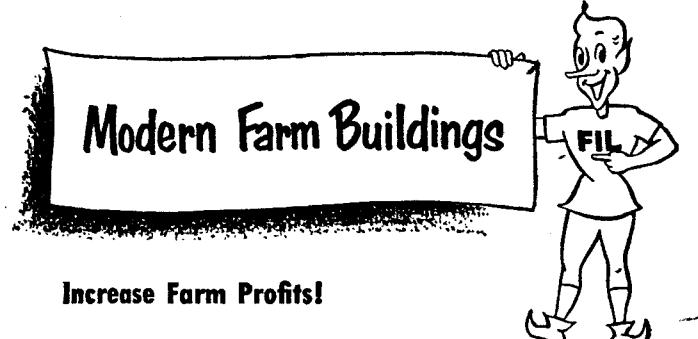
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Prayer is mightier than the atom bomb

By DR. FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.) B.D.

LIKE the Gestapo the Roman soldiers came in the dead of night. Jesus and the three disciples were trapped in the Garden of Gethsemane. In a panic Peter had only one solution — to fight. Jesus would have none of it. He did not need that sword. His solution? "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father?" Jesus asked them.

Just consider the breath-taking implications of this question! By the power of prayer Jesus claimed He could overcome the legions of Rome. He had complete security if He chose to use it! Surely we need not marvel. If He could command the forces of nature, if He could stop the wind blowing and banish a storm at sea, if He could raise men from the dead, if He could make the blind see and heal lepers, if He could transform a little bread and a few fish into food for a multitude, then it would be a small thing to overwhelm a few armed men.

Indeed the disciples had been impressed by the fact that whenever Jesus had been praying, He performed some astounding miracles. Watching Him they felt that there must be some connection between His Prayer and His Power. So they came close to Him asking, "Lord, teach us to pray".

The Prerequisites

For an event of such importance, there must be preparation. What are the conditions of successful prayer?

1. Righteousness. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." But if righteousness means perfection no one can pray. Indeed we pray in order to become righteous. It means heart-direction. It means a willingness to do God's will, to fulfil His purpose. We become God's child. The Prodigal returns.

*"Let not conscience make you linger,
Nor of fitness fondly dream;
All the fitness He requireth
Is to feel your need of Him".*

2. Faith is imperative. The recurrent theme of the Bible, the fact continually underlined, the one demand that Jesus makes is faith. Where there is faith Jesus can do anything. Where it is lacking, the very virtue dries up within Him. "He did there no mighty works because of their unbelief". Jesus kept a constant refrain: "Have faith! Faith can do anything. How is it that you have no faith? If you have faith, nothing is impossible to you". Jesus made these statements over and over again. You must have faith.

3. Sincerity. The warning stands out, "Nothing for the

double-minded". We must make our prayer a passion. I have found in my own prayers that only when I have prayed with my whole heart's desire has God answered me. God has nothing for the casual. If we are praying with straying minds, with wandering attention, then God goes on without looking our way. God wants to know that we are not fooling. "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire". Time and again Jesus tested people to make sure that their whole personality was in their prayer. "How badly do you want it?"

A man was telephoning a friend from a 'phone booth. "Speak louder!" he kept urging the friend. Finally the other said impatiently, "If you would shut the door of the booth and keep out the noise you would hear me." And so Jesus told us to retire into a secret, quiet place and "your Father which seeth in secret shall reward you openly. Keep out other voices, other noises. Be alone with God.

4. Unselfishness. Prayed for others is the prayer of joy and response. Prayer should be an effort to bring our lives into alignment with God. We should seek the rhythm of the Divine life. St. John of the Cross said, "The road to God consists . . . in the ability to deny one's self truly". Brother Lawrence tells us that we should seek "one hearty renunciation of everything which . . . does not lead to God".

5. Forgiveness. We cannot come to God without forgiving anyone who has wronged us. He demands that we carry no resentment or grudge in our heart. No rancorous, malicious spirit can come into alignment with a god whose name is "Love".

Thus we come to God — not saying, but praying. What can we expect from our prayer? What can prayer do? It can do anything. The potential of such prayer is boundless.

Mighty Force

1. We obtain GOD CONSCIOUSNESS. We enter into fellowship with God. "Spirit with spirit can meet". Eddie Rickenbacker, addressing a body of soldiers, besought them, "Men, if you have not an experience of God in your life, my advice is to be busy and get one". God can be known. But there is no other way to know Him except through prayer. He cannot be known without prayer.

2. We are given PERSONAL VITALITY. Stanley Jones found this. Broken down twice with overwork, he found that he had limitless resources when he let God's power invade his life. Men without God are weak, pitiful, dried-up husks of men.

Carl Erskine, after brilliant promise in the minor leagues, completely failed as a pitcher in the major. Then he found God. He came back and he says, "Once back in the majors again the big question was, 'Could I stick?'

I began to concentrate much more on positive thinking. My prayers before a game now are not for victory, but that I may be in tune with God's way. If my mind gets a sense of rhythm and co-ordination, my body does too. Confusion and pressure then bother me less. If I neglect this meditation — call it an 'inside pitch' — my mental conditioning is less.

Albert Day, famous author and lecturer, twelve years ago was told he had a heart block. His physician warned him he would have to take life easily. Then he had a clear call of God. Day obeyed the call and placed his life in the hands of God. He tells us that since that time he has worked from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, with long, strenuous journeys, sleeping in hotel lobbies when no rooms were available, speaking at meetings, organizing, doing two men's work. He testifies, "God did come and let me know He had come. He did act as only God can act and achieved deliverances which were miraculous. He gave me a peace which passeth understanding. He imparted a strength which I could never have commended . . . I have known the Presence".

Angelo Patri strongly advises parents to teach children to pray. Children should know what wise parents should have long known, as Patri puts it, that "Prayer is the sustaining force of the spirit. It is what holds us up, strengthens us for the last effort, lifts us beyond weakness and failure . . . Life is a battlefield from which there is no release until the end, and prayer is our greatest resource in the daily struggle . . . Our greatest need is for spiritual strength and we get that by prayer."

But one could go on multiplying the evidence. Prayer releases power. Prayer puts power into people.

3. Prayer CLEANSES LIFE. More people than you imagine are guilt-ridden. Something dirty in the past or present is worrying them. A lot of torn unhappy, poisoned, sick souls need purifying. Prayer purifies life.

4. Prayer ENRICHES LIFE. Beauty comes to the soul. A lovely world is opened up. New truth, new wisdom, new objectives, new observations come to a man who prays. That great soul, William Law, maintained that "He who has learned to pray, has learned the greatest secret of a holy and a happy life". Alexis Carrel, the scientist, concluded that "prayer appears indispensable to our highest development". John Morley was an unbeliever, but when he searched for the source of Gladstone's genius he had to confess it lay in prayer. "He lived from a great depth of being", Morley said in the biography. Thus Francis Thompson describes:

*"O glory of the lighted mind,
How dead I'd been, how dumb, how
blind!
The station brook, to my new eyes,
Was babbling out of Paradise,
The waters rushing from the rain
Were singing Christ has risen again.
I thought all earthly creatures knelt
From rapture of the joy I felt".*

Nothing develops a man's personality so much as prayer — nothing at all.

5. Prayer SOLVES PROBLEMS. Is something troubling you? Very likely: most of us (all of us?) have troubles. Prayer not only gives insight, so that problems may be solved. Prayer brings answers and the problems solve themselves. We often have nothing to do with the answers. Abraham Lincoln related, "I have had so many evidences of His direction, so many instances when I have been controlled by some other power than my own will, that I cannot doubt

that this power comes from above . . . I talk to God. My mind seems relieved when I do and a way is suggested . . . I should be the veriest shallow and self-conceited blockhead . . . if I should hope to get along without the wisdom that comes from God and not from man." Yes, prayer guides you. Prayer opens doors of opportunity. Prayer provides miracles of deliverance. Prayer finds a way.

6. Prayer CREATES PEACE. A man who prays will have poise. The desire of Jesus in Gethsemane was denied. Our Lord had indeed asked, "Nevertheless not my will but Thine be done". But can anyone think seeing Him at His various places of trial — before Herod, Caiaphas, and Pilate — that His prayer was unanswered?

We must be assured when we pray that not only will God answer our prayer BUT THAT GOD WILL GIVE US BETTER THAN WE ASKED. God's love is greater than ours. We must have greater confidence in God's wisdom than in ours. Consequently we should never have that repulsive attitude of resignation and unhappy acceptance, as if what comes to us of burden or pain must be met as if God were robbing us of joy, denying us love and blessing and taking away our source of delight. Let us say, "God's will be done!" with triumphant assurance that He is answering our prayer, blessing us far beyond our asking, and that this that He sends us, this too is love.

Such a sense of destiny, such experience of control, such confidence in the providence and care of God, give a peace that is beyond understanding. Dr. S. B. Kalema, head of a hospital, reports, "As a physician I have found that if a patient prays before an operation he makes a better recovery. His mind is at peace, his secretions are more normal, and his glandular system is not upset. I know many surgeons who pray before operating".

7. Prayer HEALS. This brings us to the whole question of the relation of prayer and healing. There can just be no doubt, considering the evidence from medical men of every country, evidence that can be multiplied indefinitely from infinite sources, that prayer can heal beyond our wildest dreams. But this must be a theme for a separate sermon.

Pray frequently. As Epictetus said, "Think of God more often than you breathe". All great saints and writers on prayer have urged with Paul, "Pray without ceasing". Through the day drop prayer thoughts into your life. Write out a sentence prayer, put it in your wallet, look at it occasionally through the day.

"He is able". When trouble comes, when problems press, have faith in God. In the rush of life, in its pressure and business, keep a way open to the inner sanctuary. Carry your shrine about with you. Remember, there is a God at the door!

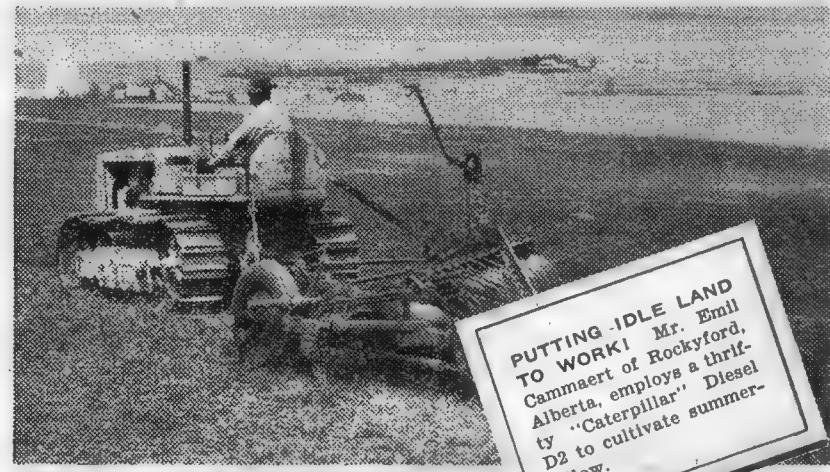
Prayer gives us God-consciousness, friendship with God. Prayer creates power: cleanses life: enriches life: solves life's problems: creates peace: heals diseases: transforms the lives of others.

Mott, the great Christian leader, read 48 books on prayer. He was unconvinced. He tried prayer then for himself. He discovered, as everyone discovers, that prayer has an astounding, even frightening power. The way of experience is the way of knowledge.

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The Alberta Wheat Pool intends to operate for the crop year 1954-55 on a patronage dividend basis in keeping with the co-operative principles on which the Pool was formed. The following notice is published in compliance with the provisions of "The Income Tax Act":

"As required by 'The Income Tax Act' this will advise our members that it is our intention to make a payment in proportion to patronage in respect to the year ending the 31st day of July, 1955, and we hereby hold forth the prospect of a patronage payment accordingly."

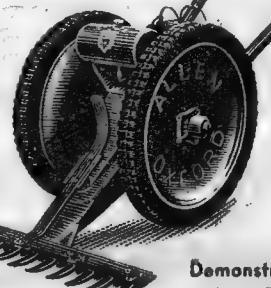
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Lilacs always repay care and cultivation

By H. F. HARP

OUR prairie climate is ideal for Lilacs of all species and variety. Most popular, however, are the French Lilacs or the Common Lilac as it is called. Prairie soil and prairie sunshine with adequate rains in early summer produce the large terminal buds which develop into healthy tissues of bloom the following year.

Lilacs of the French type are shallow rooted plants, prone to prodigious suckering as a general rule, and this bad habit has brought lazy people to look upon them with disfavor. It is true that when these persistent suckers are allowed to grow unchecked the spread of the plant often exceeds the height; bloom is produced but sparsely, and less vigorous plants are smothered out. These sucker-growths must be kept in check: A ruthless program of de-suckering should be carried out every year. The work can well be done in late autumn when garden chores are less numerous than in spring.

If the Lilacs are known to be on their own roots, the young plants which arise as suckers may be carefully dug out and used for increasing the stock, otherwise the sucker growths are useless. Where Common Lilac is used as the under stock on which is grafted the named variety there follows much confusion in differentiating between stock and scion. However, most Lilacs are either grafted on stocks that are readily distinguishable or best of all on their own roots.

It has been already mentioned that French Lilacs are shallow-rooted plants. Near the surface are masses of fibrous feeder-roots. These are easily damaged by indiscriminate hoeing and chopping about the base of the plants. Very shallow cultivation is all that is necessary. Through the heat of summer the soil can be kept comfortably cool by mulching with lawn clippings to a depth of a few inches, spreading a layer around the plant extending at least to the spread of the branches.

Planting Lilacs

Spring planting is preferred and should be completed before the leaves unfold. Preparation of the soil involves the eradication of perennial weeds, adding a dressing of ammonium phosphate at the rate of 2 ounces per square yard; raking it into the surface of the soil.

Lilacs must have plenty of room for full development — ten feet apart is not a bit too much. Overcrowding will result in unthrifty plants; too much shade has the same effect; bloom will be puny and sparsely

produced on these plants. Even at ten feet spacing in full sun the plants will not go on for ever producing handsome trusses of bloom each year. Pruning will be a regular chore. Cutting out very old limbs from time to time to induce young shoots to start from the centre. This can be done immediately the blooms are spent, but the major rejuvenating operation had best be done along about mid-April. Old Lilac bushes can then be cut down to a height of two feet using a heavy pruning shears or pruning saw as required. Half-dead limbs should be cut out to the ground level as well as all weak, twiggy shoots. A three or four-inch dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure may be spread about the base of each plant to assist in promoting new growth. No bloom can be expected for a year or two, but will be abundant and of good quantity afterwards. It is important that the spent blooms be removed before seed is formed; not only is seed-making exhausting to the plant, the dried pods are an eye-sore.

Of the several hundreds of Lilacs on test at the Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, twenty-five years' study has shown the following varieties of French Lilacs to be most reliable and choice:

Single White — Vestale, Bertha Damman.

Double White — Edith Cavell, Ellen Willmott, Mme. Lemoine, Princess Clementine.

There are many more, but none better.

Pink, Single — Lucie Baltet, a distinctive Lilac in cool seasons producing elegant sprays of coaral pink flowers, fading with age to palest flesh-pink.

Mme. Antoine Buchner, and Montargne are double-flowered, pinkish and excellent.

Charles X never fails to bloom fully with masses of soft lavender-mauve single flowers.

Leon Gambetta and Victor Lemoine are huge doubles resembling bunches of Panama violets.

Ludwig Spaeth is single, deep, rich, purple-carmine with dark green foliage.

Emil Gentil, Condorcet are doubles, quite distinctive in color — Lavender-Blue.

A further list may be had by writing the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Man. Information can also be given if difficulty is expected in obtaining plants.

There are many interesting and useful species of Lilacs which may be well included in any collection of Lilacs. Some will flower ahead of those already mentioned, but most will be later, thereby prolonging our

enjoyment of Lilacs for fully two or three weeks. Unfortunately none have the perfume we have come to know as Lilac scent, in fact some are decidedly disagreeable, while some are sickly sweet.

The Korean Early Lilac (*Syringa dilitata*) makes a handsome specimen with heart-shaped teathery leaves. Spring frosts sometimes chars its flower buds, but compensation is made by autumn frosts which leave it a ruby-red. Many interesting and beautiful forms have been raised by Dr. F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba, between the French Lilacs and the species mentioned.

The group known as *Prestoniae* Lilacs are hybrids of two other species, viz., *Syringa Villosa* or Chinese Lilac and *Syringa Reflexa* or Nodding Lilac. The varieties, Coral, Donald Wyman, Nocturn, Redwine are some of the best. All are late flowering being fully two weeks later than the French hybrids.

The Persian Lilac, *Syringa persica*, makes a compact shrub which grows to six feet. Its slender branches and smaller leaves give it more refinement than the French Lilacs. Blooms are sweetly fragrant, delicate panicles. Where space is a limiting factor this charming species and its cut-leaf form is an excellent choice.

There are many others and mention cannot be made of them all, but the Japanese Tru Lilac, Amur Lilac and Hungarian Lilac are deserving of wider popularity.

Amur Lilac grows to 20 feet, bears huge panicles of sweet-scented, creamy flowers in early July, an excellent specimen for the lawn or back-ground shrub. It has no bad suckering habit. Japanese Tru Lilac is a slightly larger growing species, otherwise similar to Amur Lilac.

Hungarian Lilac resembles the Chinese Lilac, but has dark, glossy green foliage and dark blooms.

Hedges of these three species are preferred to Common Lilac as they are easily kept within bounds. For use as hedge plants they should be set out 2 feet apart in a single row; planted in spring and cut back to a foot high to induce low branching. They may be kept at six feet for many years. Healthy specimens as hedge plants are six to eight feet high at Morden, being twenty-two years from planting.

The Common Lilac, if kept free of suckers, will make a good hedge. Though more often than not one sees specimens with rampant sucker growth. One merit cannot be denied the Common Lilac, it is the last of the deciduous plants to shed its leaves. Caragana must certainly be the first.

Canada supplied close to 75 per cent of British flour imports in the 1953 calendar year.



"RURAL YOUTH plans its future"

What Canada's rural young people are doing to build a happy and useful future is told in the Royal Bank's Monthly Letter for July.

Nearly 100,000 of these young Canadians are studying, planning, building the year round. Through clubs and groups, they develop "health, heart, head and hands". The Letter, entitled "Rural youth plans its future", tells their inspiring story.

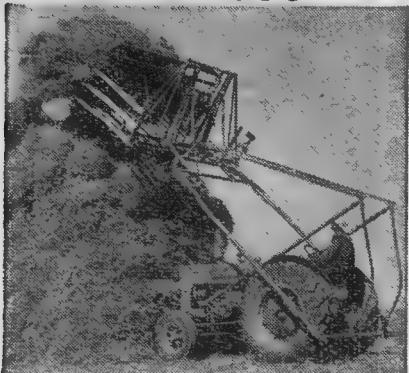
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Here's hoping you have a happy holiday

BY KERRY WOOD

IT used to be that only city folk were fond of spare-time living in rustic shacks located near scenic lakes or misty waterfalls. Now farmers have joined that holiday clan. Farmers from comfortable, modern homes are joyously going with the gang who love to rough it in Two Rooms and a path. Leaving hired men in charge of piggies, farmers load wives and children into the family bus and drive off for many a weekend amid the Good Road Wilds. They sun-bathe at resort beaches, steer boats around prairie ponds, and occasionally invade those solitary places where a person can get a dry fly for a shy trout.

Right now I'm a wee bit annoyed at the angling farmers, because some of them have written to ask the exact location of my favorite trout streams. They want to trundle out and build one-roomed mansions next my best pools. Well, I ask you: isn't a good fishing hole something to cherish in secret, or must I tell all?

With other letter writers, I have no quarrel. Some ask about chinking a log cabin — mix flour and sawdust in equal parts, add a teaspoonful of bitter alum to every gallon of water used in the mix to discourage the gnawing attentions of mice, and you'll have a sticky goo with which to fill the cracks between the peeled logs. Others want to know if cabin-building plans are available. Many good books on the subject may be had at either stores or public libraries, while sporting magazines usually feature a special log-cabin edition every summer to help prospective builders with construction problems. You may build in the traditional horizontal log system, or you can use saw-logs cut exactly ten inches long and pile up the walls of a cabin just like piling fire-wood. Then you may also use two-by-fours and shiplap boards, building a snug shack in a fraction of the time it takes to put up a log building.

My friend Fred protests at this shiplap construction.

"There's something special about a log cabin," sez Fred. "It's got a kind of romantic appeal for a family who want a real summer home away from home."

Fred should know. In his spare time, he built himself a ten-by-twelve-foot cabin out in the Alberta foothills two years ago. Pine and spruce logs averaging eight inches in heft were used, with square-sawn ends spiked to planks and later, the corner planks were artfully concealed behind upright half-logs. The roof is of rubberoid, held down with thin slabs. There is

an overhang of roof at the front and only door, a set of elk antlers spiked to the gable adding a decorative touch. Fred made sure there was a clean spring only fifty feet away from his cabin, while pine, spruce, and poplar trees grow all around the place and there's a beautiful river within hearing distance and productive trout creeks not too far away. I'd give my slightly decayed eye-teeth for Fred's lovely log-cabin, and he knows it.

But he's kind. He lets me go there with him quite often. There's only one proper bed, a day couch that doubles as a single bunk at night. Digger, his dog, has full title to the rocking chair as sleeping quarters. My bed has to be on the floor on an air mattress, and all I've got against that comfortable arrangement is that Fred and Digger snore in unison and their lusty in-and-exhalations vibrate the floor boards at times! When slumbering is over and morning comes, it's grand to hear the birds singing outside: the bubbling kinglets and saucy jays, the fluting thrushes and warbling vireos. Fred likes nature, too, but he claims that the sound of ham and eggs frying over a snapping pine-knot fire beats the music of any singing bird.

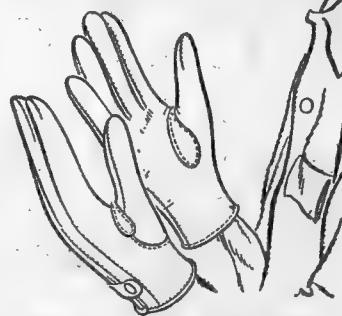
Then we go fishing. There are good roads along which we drive to places where we can go a-walking, across the muskeg miles to reach hidden pools we'd like to keep reasonably secret. On the public roads, of course, we meet many cars and often stop to chat with the occupants. There are fellows from our home district, farmers from the bald prairies who marvel at the density of the forest primeval, and brightly garbed city sports who love the rustic life. It's grand to meet them and their good ladies and happy children. We admire their cabins, which range from wooden bases supporting wedge tents up to the varnished log edifice built by a doctor who has the building fitted with bath and power plant and a deep-freeze for keeping fish.

Some like the popular lakes where there are dance halls and guided tours around the hot-dog booths and race-tracks. Some like rivers; many go to the mountains. There is holiday room for all in Western Canada, and where and how you build your cabin is strictly up to you. Perhaps you prefer to own a trailer, similar to the bullet-shaped beauty an Alberta Master Farmer showed me the other day. His family have had many a wonderful holiday touring the lovely parts of Canada, their trailer providing the comforts of

home wherever they stop. And a city trailer-owner tells me he believes the ideal summer holiday set-up is to own an acre of land in half a dozen or more scenic locations, taking the trailer to each acre in turn throughout the summer.

The really important thing is to get away from regular chores for a little while, be they milking cows or growing grain, plucking turkeys or shearing sheep. Be sure to have a holiday. The more farmers with cabins, tents, or trailers on lake shores or knolls near fishing streams, the more fun there is in living for Pa and Ma and all the Merry Sprouts.

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"You only get out when you are going to have a baby. I have been out twice since I went up to the ranch," she replied.

"So you have two children?" I enquired.

"Yes. Two boys," was her answer and Mary Haynes would have been telling me about those boys yet if I had not changed the subject to life on the ranch and how she enjoyed it in comparison with her typist's work in London.

The snow doesn't bother her any more. Neither does the cold of winter because she knows now that when the snow goes off in the spring the country is a mass of color. Thousands of wild flowers pop into bloom. "It seems that they are waiting just under the snow and ready to burst open as soon as the sunshine reaches them," is the way she describes it.

Frost Hazard

Gardening is her hobby and she says that they can grow wonderful cabbage and lettuce. Turnips do well, too, but her love for onions prompts her to plant them each year but the summer frosts always kill them.

The Hayne's ranch is 2,700 feet above sea level and every time the moon is full they have a summer frost. It makes gardening a difficult problem, but there are the natural flowers in the spring and the colors of the leaves in the fall which more than compensate for the shortcomings of Mary's home garden.

I asked if she helped with the ranch work, expecting that she would tell me that it was a man's work which she could not do. But I had misjudged Mary Haynes. She does her share when its time for branding or when its time to put up hay and every hand counts.

They have only a small herd of cattle now, but it is growing. Mary has lost all desire to leave the Chilcotin. It is home and her boys are healthy and strong—"sometimes too strong for me to handle," she will tell you.

Mary and Ted Haynes have books for the long winter. They listen to the radio. There is good grass for the cattle on those high ranges and they believe it is a good place to raise their boys. They are not thinking of leaving. What if the weather does turn cold and the snow blows? They know that underneath there are thousands of wild flowers to bloom in the spring.



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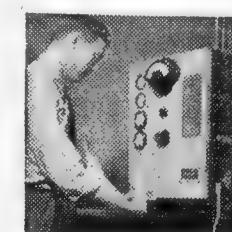


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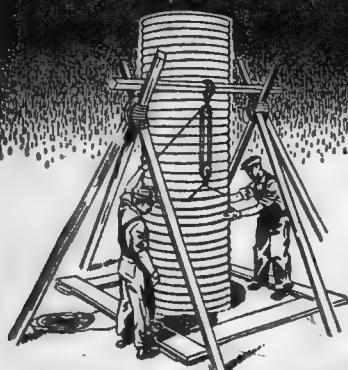
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Guatemala is latest American blunder

BY BEN MALKIN

GUATEMALA is on this continent, but for all that most Canadians knew about the country until fighting broke out there around the middle of June, it might as well have been on the moon. Yet what has been happening there is important to Canadians, because in a concentrated form it is the same thing that has been happening, since the end of the war, in other backward countries with much larger populations. And what's been occurring there is based on the same fundamental causes that have brought so much trouble elsewhere: foreign domination, and a feudal, tenant system of farming which doesn't give the peasants any opportunity whatever to improve their economic standing.

Back in 1944 a Guatemalan revolution unseated Gen. Jorge Ubico, who had been absolute dictator for 14 years. He was supported by the rich landowners, who comprised about 2 per cent of a population of 2,900,000, but owned more than 70 per cent of the land. The new president, Juan Jose Arevalo, a former school teacher, was made president by the students and army officers who had engineered the revolution, and he tried to institute a program of land reform.

He was opposed by the big landlords and the American-owned United Fruit Company,

which has very large holdings in Guatemala. In order to put through his program of land redistribution, he sought help from the Communists, who were a small group of perhaps 1,000 card-carrying members, but like Communists everywhere, extremely hard-working and self-sacrificing. But he couldn't get their help without giving something in return. The something was a place in the government.

No Help

The Arevalo government passed a social security law and a labor code, making itself popular with the people. In 1950, an election brought Arevalo's friend, Col. Jacobo Arbenz, into office as President, and he sought to go even farther and faster than Arevalo, and as a result had to seek more Communist help. For he had no aid, only opposition, from elsewhere.

The big coffee plantation owners and the United Fruit Company, according to the New York Times of June 20, fought the regime harder than ever. The Communists helped Arbenz to put in the Agrarian Reform Law of 1952, for redistribution of land, and were given a number of posts in the government.

About this time, Washington became alarmed at the mounting Communist influence in Guatemala, which is only 800 miles from the Panama Canal, but instead of trying to counter

it by encouraging the government in its land reform program, so that less reliance would have to be placed on Communist support, it tried to undermine the regime itself. This would have been all right if the regime had had no wide popular support, but in fact it had a broad appeal among the peasants, just as any reform movement appeals to the tenant-farmers of Latin-America. However successful American policy might therefore be temporarily, in the long run it could only create hatred for the United States, partly on the grounds of "Yankee imperialism," partly because the U.S. used its weight to stop a reform movement.

This has been the basic trouble with U.S. policy for years. It has been anti-Communist, but it hasn't been sufficiently for the things that bring the Communists so much support in backward areas.

In Guatemala, a group of rebels was able to gather strength in Honduras and Nicaragua, with U.S. encouragement, for an attack on the legally-elected government by trying to prevent it from obtaining arms, and even went so far as to ask friendly countries, including Britain and Denmark, for the right to search their ships at sea. The request was, of course, refused, for under international law American seizures of foreign ships would have constituted an attack on the sovereignty of the countries whose flags the vessels were flying. But the request was symptomatic of the desperation with which the U.S. works out its anti-Communist policies.

The case of Indo-China was similar. The need there was for self-government for the Indo-Chinese, and for a land reform program which would give the peasants something to work for besides their absentee landlords. No one took up these issues except the Communists, and the anti-French movement became Communist-led. Had the West brought enough influence to bear to ensure that Indo-China had independence under a reform government, the Communists would have had no issues around which to rally support. It is notable, for instance, that in southern Italy, where land redistribution has finally gotten under way, the Communists have recently experienced some reduction in influence.

The experience in Guatemala can be valuable if it serves as a lesson. Other areas in Latin-America are similarly placed. Bolivia is one such territory, although it last year settled part of its problem by expropriating the tin companies, and by starting a land reform program.

The challenge to the West is to try to see the problem as the peasants of these countries see it, not as the ordinary Westerner would, and to try to help these people attain their legitimate goals. Otherwise, the Communists will do the helping, and gain the advantage.

New friends

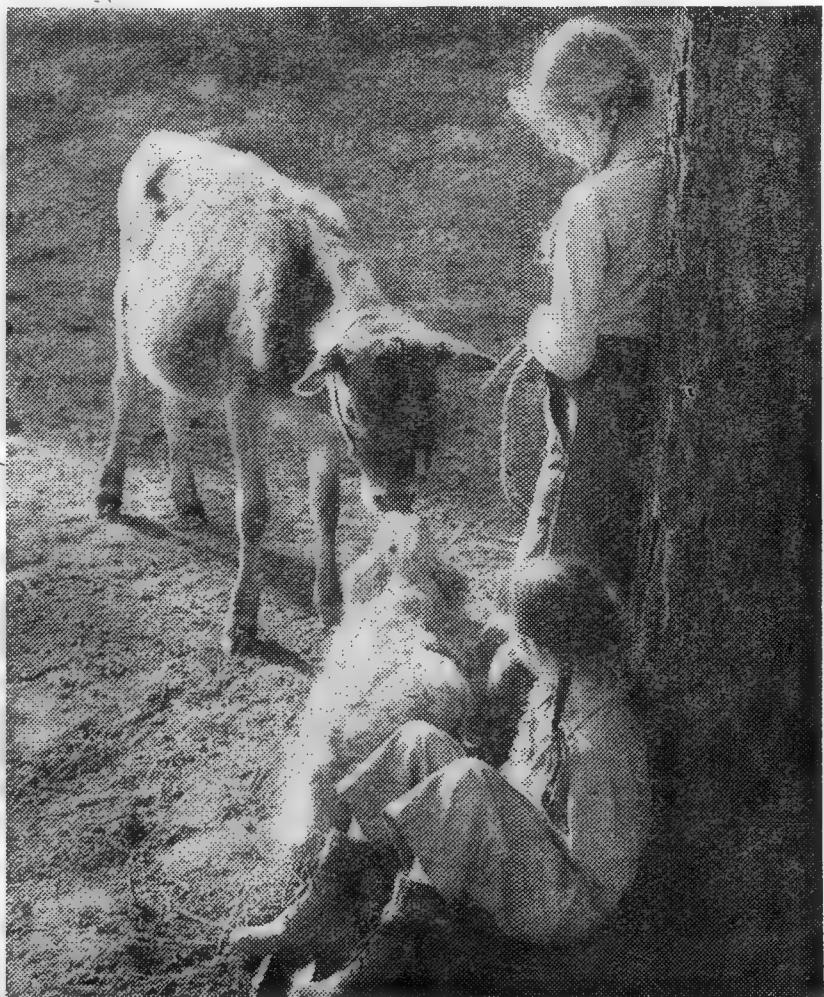


Photo by Clemson

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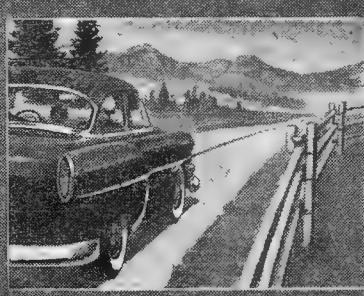
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Old issue

To the Editor:

WHEN my brother and I were tearing the ceiling out of an old house this spring, we were most interested in some old newspapers that we found jammed in between the roof and the plate. Most of these were old Nor'west Farmers of 1916 vintage, but one was the issue of April 21, 1919, Volume XV, Farm and Ranch Review.

Now, I was just starting to cut teeth about the time this issue was printed. Browsing through the pages and looking at the advertisements — especially those of the farm machinery — was almost as good as a trip to a museum. How about rounding up a bunch of the old ads. and running them in a supplement in some current issue? I'm sure most Farm and Ranch readers, both old and new, would find them most interesting.

It's a good thing some of the schools taught some of us the fundamentals of the three R's somewhere along the way. Let us hope there are still a few still doing it.

I shall not try to make any guess as to who "Joseph Paul" is, but I would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his articles. It is most gratifying to know that there is at least one scientist who, as well as being an "agricultural expert", is also a reasonable and practical man. Some of the tripe that we are subjected to is terrible.

Lastly, a word of praise for the Farm and Ranch Review. Practically all subject matter is interesting, concise and to the

point and of practical value to someone. While I cannot always agree with your editorials I must admit that they are both timely and thought provoking.

A. W. Machin,
Box 159, Mannville, Alta.

Manitoba's legislation

To the Editor:

OUR Manitoba Natural Products Act should be amended to give the producers, under any plan, more direct control over the board of directors. There is no provision in the present Act for any annual meeting of the elected delegates of the producers to receive and approve the business statements and policies of their board of directors. As the Act is today the producers have no control over the board of directors, except to kick them out at the end of their two-year term.

In the matter of election of directors, they run the elections and count the ballots; balloting is by mail. There is no provision for scrutineers for opposing candidates to be present when votes are counted. There is nothing to prevent a crooked election.

Directors should have no control over elections.

Now, sir, Jake Shultz adopted the whole Act, word for word, in his Manitoba Live Stock Marketing Scheme, only adding provision for a 2% levy on all live stock sold. Your space is limited, so I will only refer to how this levy would work with regard to the fact that the producers have no control over the way it would be spent.

Meditations at Twilight

WHY DO WE PRAY?

By A. L. MARKS

A well known theologian is said to have admitted that he spent many years trying to discover why we pray, before he concluded that we pray because we cannot help it.

His conclusion was correct but he omitted to give the reasons why he arrived at that conclusion, as he might, and should have done.

Had he said that we pray because prayer is a form of worship of God; that we worship God because we, too are spirits, eternal spirits, made in His own image, and that He is entitled to our worship, which we express by prayer, he would have arrived at the reason why we pray.

There is not, and there cannot be, in the nature of things, any such thing as an atheist, (one whom someone has defined as "a person without any invisible means of support").

One recalls the story of the professed atheist who, upon his death bed, realizing he was approaching the end of his earthly life, turned over to face the wall and whispered "My God".

One is awfully alone when one comes to die.

The directors will have, if, and when, Shultz's scheme is in operation in Manitoba, from eight hundred thousand dollars to a million dollars of the farmers' money to spend annually.

Under the scheme they can: (a) build packing plants or loan money for construction of same; (b) they can borrow money on the assets of the board; (c) they can fix their own salaries or the salaries of their employees.

We find the promoters of the Shultz scheme have not explained all the little details of their plan, rather they have tried to win approval by telling how they can increase prices, and telling what villains the packers and retail butchers are.

There is growing opposition to the plan, even where the Farmers' Union is strong.

The Manitoba Live Stock Producers' Association is doing valuable work explaining to farmers the details of Shultz's plan. The Association has over 1,000 paid-up members, and more farmers are joining every day.

Gordon McLaren,
Pipestone, Manitoba.

Money and credit

To the Editor:

F.D. Pugh's letter (June copy) on "Money and Credit" is the most confused reasoning I have read for a long time.

Money is the token for a remunerative value earned by a service rendered.

Depreciation in a tractor and the value of fuel used are both costs included in the value of the production.

The word credit has a wider meaning than the word money because credit is not only earned by past services, but it is also used to describe money borrowed to be used for future production.

For example, nobody can build a house unless he has either accumulated credit of his own or the loan of somebody else's accumulated credit.

All Social Creditors overlook the fact that borrowed credit has to be paid back out of the result of such borrowed credit.

Money or credit is not, and cannot be, as "Social Creditors" fondly imagine, just a demand voucher for other people's production.

They say that to obtain transportation all that is necessary is tickets.

What nonsense! Unless the passenger makes a contribution of his own earnings to the value of his ticket to the railway company, the railway company would have no credit to pay its cost of operation, and the railroad would be as valueless as the unearned tickets.

Every kind of economic system must balance either on a basis of profit for some and loss for others, or on a basis of equality to all.

"Social Creditors" believe that society can have an equal balance and an unequal balance at the same time, which is physically and economically impossible. Credit that does not represent goods is valueless.

John F. Milner.

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When one of our sheep had 2 lambs, one was weak and lamb but my mother who fed it. wouldn't suck so we brought it to the barn, my dog looked all over bottle. Our little dog liked it for it. She tries to play with and sat by it licking it after we the lambs outside, but the old fed it, and then when I wanted to pet it, she wouldn't let me and snapped at me. She Forest Farm, Sask.

Clark Cox.



One day in the early fall, when my two sisters and I were going to help our father stock the oats, we saw a little rabbit with one leg wounded, which was cut when Daddy cut the oats. I ran after it, and when I caught it I carefully took it home. I went inside the house. I wrapped him up in a cage and put him beside the stove. In a couple of weeks his leg was nearly cured and he was eating very heartily. The next day we came home, we saw the cage open and the cat outside licking herself and the tail and some fur from the rabbit was nearby.

Emelie Grace.

R.R. No. 3, Bowmanville, Ont.

One night, just before supper, I iced a cake and set it outside on the ice-box so as the icing would get stiff. Meanwhile, I came in, set the table, and we all sat down and had supper. After supper, I went out to see if the icing was stiff and here I found a little chickadee, stuck in the icing. I took the little chickadee out, washed its feet and beak off with warm water, then the little chickadee flew away happily, and I was disappointed because I had to feed my cake to the dogs.

Clara Osatiuk.

Usherville, Sask.

One day last fall, as my mother and a neighbor were plastering our house, a funny thing occurred. As our neighbor was plastering some mud on the wall, the plaster started moving, a mud-covered frog jumped down and landed just beside her. From then on they searched through the mud and wall and found twenty-one frogs. We all thought it was a good joke on them.

Sidney Unrou.

Northern Pine, Sask.

One day I walked for our mail and half way to the mail box I looked around and saw our 3 cats following me, all in a line, and, after I got the mail, I rested on a big stone, and they did the same. Then when I walked to come home they followed me in line again. It was the nicest sight I ever saw.

Olive Brayford.

R.R. 1, Manor, Sask.

Last spring I was attracted by the honking of the geese which were migrating north. I looked up and beheld large numbers winging their way north. There was one large V-formation and two small V-formation. When they passed our house, they stopped and began to circle round and round. Soon they resumed their flight northward in a V-formation.

Some minutes later a second wave of geese appeared, but when they flew past our house, they, too, began to circle round and round, soon resuming their flight in a V-formation. A third and fourth flock appeared, each in a V-formation, but on reaching the spot past our house they forsook their formation and began to fly round and round as the others had done. They looked like whirling leaves in the fall.

Bill Gryshock.

Two Hills, Alberta.

Last fall we had some chickens that hatched very late. We kept them in the house for a while and then let them run out around the house. One nice afternoon my brother went by the house on our tractor. One of the little chicks ran into the house through the open door. It jumped on to a chair and then up on the window sill. It stretched its neck and legs as far as possible and watched the tractor go by. When it was sure the danger was over it went out again.

Joyce Koski.

Sinnett, Sask.

One time a red-headed wood-pecker was on our granary. He was pecking at the granary. I went and chased him off. Every few minutes he would be pecking at the granary whenever I chased him off. He got tired of this, so he went to a tree to peck.

Tommy Trefanenko.

Plamondon, Alta.

As I was chasing the cows out one morning, there was something about a quarter of a mile away that looked like a coyote. When my brother saw it he sicked the dogs at it he was so sure. The dogs went, but nothing happened since all it was, was some brown paper which the wind had blown to the bush.

Joseph Dmyterko.

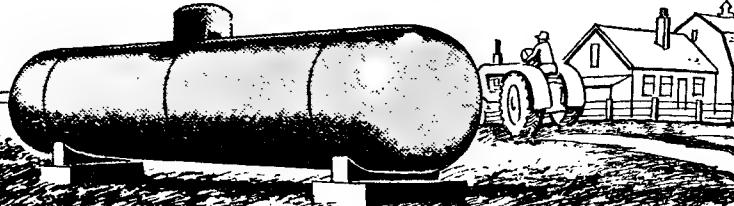
Vermilion, Alberta.

I was riding home from school the other day. The roads were very muddy. I was about one-quarter of a mile from school, galloping along, when my horse slipped and fell pinning my leg under him. When he got up, I could walk and I thought I had gotten off without any bruises, but by the time I was home my foot was swollen and I could not walk on it. However, after staying for a day, my foot was better. I was a little wary about galloping down slippery roads after that.

Lorne Zelarenko.

Clashmoor, Sask.

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WINTER, of course, is Nature's grand siesta, and then comes a lesser pause in July, after June's quick, lavish growth in field and garden and wild spaces, for then summer green has reached its apogee as the sun reaches its height in the heavens.

On a July noon-tide this pause is very noticeable. The breeze drops, leaves hang motionless, the grain stands still and apparently inert; the dog seeks the shadiest spot of the porch and closes his eyes — a sure sign there is nothing more to watch. The little birds are mute in the thickest foliage and the barnyard fowl seek the shade of bush and protecting roof. Heat beats on the land like a visible presence. Nature is resting awhile, but the earth turns on, and shadows pick up their semi-circular journey as the sun moves westward beyond the meridian where they will fade into twilight and merge into night. Nature has had her catnap and once more the scene becomes a moving picture as time starts down under the dark horizon.

The fragrant wild roses which in June made the roadsides and uncultivated corners of the landscape a feast of beauty for the eyes, have begun the formation of what will be crimson

Early cut hay is good hay

Of interest is a test carried out by Professor Thor W. Cullickson, of the University of Minnesota. Using identical twin dairy calves, he has shown that higher daily gains can be expected when early cut hay is fed, rather than late cut hay of the same type. Analysis of the early cut hay showed it to contain one and one-half times as much protein; almost three times as much carotene, and six per cent less fibre than late cut hay. Calves, fed on the better quality hay which had been harvested at the right stage of maturity, gained 0.43 pounds more per day than their twins, fed on the lat cut hay.

From this test, it is obvious that a greater profit can be realized when livestock are wintered on good feed. This year, plan to cut hay early, and get it into the mow or stack as soon as the moisture content is low enough, advises Robert L. Pharis, Supervisor of Crop Improvement, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Loose hay has to be below twenty-five per cent moisture before stacking, or it will spoil. Hay for baling should be still lower in moisture content, and chopped hay should not contain more than nineteen per cent moisture. There is no simple farm method for determining moisture content, but if stems are slightly brittle, and moisture is not visible when a handful of hay from any part of the windrow is twisted, then it is safe to store.

Country Diary

Hips in autumn, valued for their vitamin content. Round mossy growths have appeared on some bushes, quite attractive when reddish-green color is new, looking like large flower-buds. They are galls, formed by the house-building habits of gall midges which lay their eggs on the stem and so cause a curious abnormal mass of rose-tissues in the centre of a group of flowers. Another species of midge also makes the galls which appear in clusters on the undersides of oak leaves.

In general, July is a dry, hot month, with occasional thunderstorms born of the heat. Alberta farmers take no stock of the tradition of St. Swithun, which promises rain for forty days should it rain on July 15th, the Saints' own day on the calendar. And vice versa should it be fair. "Pure fantasy", says the level-headed weatherman, in the same class as the bear-and-

shadow business of Candlemas Day. But there is no doubt that pious old Swithunus Episcopus was quite powerful in his own diocese of Winchester in the ninth century, and that his flock respected his prognostications which have lived through the centuries in doggerel.

Summer is here with a flourish. Weather predictions and crop-forecasts we leave to the regular meteorologists and agriculturists, and even they are not infallible. For you and I may all go well with our crops and gardens, young fruit trees and flowering beds and borders.

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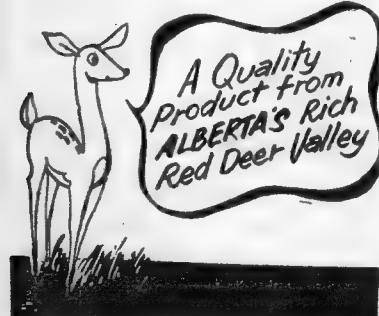


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Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

I'M going to start off by asking you a question. Stand by and please answer me if you can. And here it is: "Have you a diabetic member of your family and have you, through your experience in cooking for that person, learned some new tricks and recipes that you would care to pass on to other women faced with the same problem. I wrote letters to all of you that I had filed under this category, but to date I have only received one reply.

Q.: Where can I get a book on planting by the moon? — E. P., Arran, Sask.

A.: After this question appeared in the May issue I received many replies to it. (Thank you all so much.) All agreed that this is the book Mrs. P. should send for.

"Planting By the Moon" . . . Dominion Seed House, Georgetown, Ontario. The price is \$1.50.

Q.: I once read that one could soak the branches of cut willows in some solution so the pussy willows would not fall off. What is this solution? — (Mrs. L. Y., Neeb, Sask.)

A.: I contacted professional florists about this and they know of no such solution. They stated that the best way to keep these fresh for a long time was to leave them perfectly dry in a vase.

(Note:—Maybe there is some reader who has other ideas on this and will share them so they'll come in handy next spring.)

Q.: I would like to get a set of textile paints . . . not in jars, but in the form of a pencil, like a ball-point pen. I understand they are manufactured in United States, but I have seen them in Canada, but where can I get them? — (Mrs. J. H., Meadow Lake, Sask.)

A.: I did a great deal of research on this before I got it run down for you. The Hudson's Bay stores sell these and some private agencies handle them, too. In southern Alberta, Mrs. L. C. Nelson, Welling, Alberta, has the agency.

Q.: Do you know the address of a firm that sells hooked rug patterns? — (Mrs. E. G., Lethbridge.)

A.: During the war years these were unobtainable because they all come from Scotland, but now you can get them at this address: John E. Garrett Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S. A catalogue of rug patterns will be sent you on request.

Q.: I have a large iron pot that has had some of its finish worn off. It now makes anything cooked in it turn rusty. Do you know of any finish that can be applied that will fix this

up so it can be used again? — (Mrs. G. S., Lillooet, B.C.)

A.: Yes, I know that some firms do this job, but I have not got any addresses for such companies. I'd advise you to write to the Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver and ask them for addresses of any large hardware firms in that city, then write to them for such information.

Q.: Are there any ways to cook broccoli other than boiling and creaming it? — (Mrs. T. L., Lethbridge.)

A.: Broccoli is a member of the same plant family as cauliflower and it can be cooked in the same ways that this plant can. For instance you can make a "green soup" from it. Remember, when cooking it that the stalks require more cooking than the blossom ends. Try cooking it by tying in bunches and standing them upright for instance in a glass coffee-maker.

Q.: Our refrigerator is standing close to my gas range and I scorched the enamel finish some. Is there any way I can remove this stain? — (Mrs. F. B., Josephburg, Alta.)

A.: If the scorch has not really penetrated the enamel, very likely full strength ammonia may do the trick, also a paste made of cream of tartar and hydrogen peroxide.

Q.: I have such poor luck with making jelly roll and I'm hoping to see a good recipe for one in your column and any special instructions about making it. — (Mrs. W. J. G., Souris, Man.)

A.: Not only is a good recipe needed, but one must have just the right sized pan to bake it in. Note size of pan and directions below for:

Jelly Roll

4 egg yolks, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla, 4 egg whites, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup cake flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. baking powder.

Beat yolks until thick. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar and vanilla. Beat whites until almost stiff, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and beat until stiff. Fold yolks into whites, then add sifted dry ingredients folding carefully. Bake in waxed paper lined pan $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 inches in oven, 375° for 12 minutes. Loosen edges and turn onto towel sprinkled with icing sugar. Remove paper and trim edges of cake. Roll with a fresh piece of waxed paper inside of cake wrapping in the sugared towel. Cool. Then unroll and take out paper and spread cake with jelly and roll up again.

Note:—All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Kindly limit one question to each letter. There is no charge for this service.



Thanks to the invention of cake mixes, home-makers all over the country have found the secret of making an absolutely delicious cake and with little time involved.

But, if you are a little tired of using the same old recipe, here's a variation for a taste-tempting Nut Cake that is really luscious.

Nut Cake

Empty contents of a package of Silver (white) cake mix into a mixing bowl; fluff with fork. Measure out 8 oz. water (one complete cup). Add half the water (4 oz.). Mix until free from lumps. Add remainder of water (4 oz) slowly, mixing smooth after each addition. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped nuts. Batter will be thin. Pour into two 8" layer cake tins lined with wax paper. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 30-35 minutes. Cool 5 minutes before removing from pan. Frost cold cake with almond or maple frosting.

Almond Frosting

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter	Few grains salt
2½ cups confectioners' sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon almond extract
3 tablespoons milk (approx.)	

Cream butter. Gradually add sifted sugar, creaming constantly. Add enough milk until very smooth and right consistency for spreading. Add salt and almond extract. This quantity will fill and frost two 8" layers.

For maple frosting, omit almond extract — substituting $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon maple flavoring.

Home place



Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

And now July is here again.
With summer days so fair:
Let's talk of hints to help us all.
They come from everywhere.

I HAVE often commented . . . and I purposely repeat myself, that I wish I could quote all the really worthwhile ideas that you readers send in to me in your letters. However, as that is impossible I shall have to content myself with picking out a few of them and pass them on your way.

Take that provoking habit fruit pies have of spewing their juicy contents into the oven. You've all experienced that, I'm sure. And if there is any job more irksome than cleaning out the resultant mess, then I've simply not met up with it. Of course prevention is the main issue at hand. The trick I've liked the best in this case is to bind a strip of clean cloth around the pie . . . skewer it fast with a toothpick and it does help. Not always 100% . . . but it's pretty good anyway.

In writing of this problem, you readers have this to say: "Don't fill the pies so full, then they won't drip their excess goodness into the oven". (I took care to refrain from a too-generous fruit filling in making the last rhubarb pie and it acted the way a good little pie should.)

"Place the raw fruit in a large bowl and mix the sugar and a little flour in with it." (I tried

this idea when making blueberry, apple and rhubarb pies and it worked out fine.)

"Sprinkle a little gelatine in with the fruit." (I haven't tried this, but I have tried adding a little minute tapioca and this turned out very well although I thought it gave the pie a little unfamiliar taste.)

And while still on the subject of pies I'll mention a letter I got from one reader who wanted to know what type of crust I put on meat pies. She'd been told to use biscuit dough but she didn't think it was "short" enough. I don't think so, either. I prefer the ordinary pie crust, and I generally call on the quick-mix pastry for this. I don't think that any housewife should be ashamed to call on prepared helpers (like the quick-mixes) to grab when one is in a hurry.

One of the modern food gimmicks I got acquainted with recently was the frozen packaged waffles. I have a stack of these in my home freezer and the other evening when unexpected company caught me rather short on something tasty to serve with coffee I slipped these into my pop-up toaster and spread generously with butter and you should have seen the guests go for them. It was dark, chilly evening and we were all grouped round the living-room fireplace and coffee

and and waffles fitted right into the picture. I placed dishes of jam nearby, but most of us thought the butter topping was enough. Of course these are just dainty little ones you can pick up in your fingers, no real relation to the big round breakfast ones that call for syrup and a side serving of bacon.

I wonder how many of you have got around to trying out the recipe for ammonia-lemon biscuits we gave you in the June issue. If you do buy the makings for these in the quick-mix form at your druggist's then compare the recipe given on the box with that one we gave you on this page last month. It may sound conceited to say so, but I think you'll find that our recipe is the better one. Of course it really wasn't mine to start with . . . I got it from several of you kind readers who contribute so many things for this page.

If you still have some old potatoes you are trying to get your family to eat before the new ones are ready, don't overlook scalloped potatoes. It takes old ones for that you know. I have often added a little onion to this dish, but I only thought lately of adding canned corn. Butter the casserole real well first and then place alternate

layers of potatoes and corn, ending with the potatoes. And don't have the oven too hot . . . about 350° to 375° F. is hot enough, and then you'll have to allow about 1½ hours baking time if it is a large dish. I have a scalloped dish for a picnic lunch . . . do you? If you haven't a real thermos jug, then wrap the hot dish in several layers of newspaper, that makes a good insulation.

Much as I like company there used to be times when I almost dreaded receiving them in too-large doses during hot summer days but that is changed now for I've stopped making "company" out of my friends. All last summer I did my entertaining in the backyard and this year I am doing the same. Weather permitting, we eat every meal (except breakfast) out on the picnic table on the back lawn and all hands help carry the dishes and food in and out and many of the dishes used are cardboard or plastic and ne'er a tablecloth in sight. Call it lazy if you like, I don't care, but I call it sensible.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

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Then, Make Love To Me, A Girl A
Girl, Cross Over The Bridge, Wanted,
Amor, Somebody Bad Stole De Wed-
ding Bell, Darktown Strutters' Ball,
Stranger In Paradise, My Restless
Lover, I Get So Lonely, Answer Me My
Love, There'll Be No Tear Drops To-
night.

18 TOP WESTERN HITS—
Panama, Slowly, Secret Love, Tak-
The Red Deck of Cards, Counterfeiting
Time Out For Tears, Just Married,
Kisses, There Stands The Glass, Yes-
terday's Girl, You'd Better Not Do
That, I'll Be There, I Love You, What
Am I Going To Do With You, Y'all
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The Dishpan Philosopher

YOU'D think the leaders of mankind would show themselves more of a mind to settle down and set about getting the world straightened out, instead of making such ado about who'll lord it over who. They nibble, nibble here and there but most decisions they defer, while weary weeks and months and years go dragging past, and it appears that while of peace they preach and prate new obstacles accumulate. And threats and counter-threats are made that keep us keyed up and afraid a third great war may yet break out and put our last frail hopes to rout.

Of will to fight all through the earth beyond all doubt there is a dearth. To live and let live is the plan that's favored by the common man. It seems so simple goodness knows — rather too much so I suppose.

Join the Top Hits Record Clubs for regular monthly deliveries of leading pop and western tunes of a fraction of regular prices. If you join, we will send a bulletin each month listing the 6 top Pop or Western Tunes of the Month for only \$1.00. If you do not want them, you simply say so. Otherwise, we send you your monthly selections postage paid, and you remit within five days.

Beekeeping can be a profitable farm hobby

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

EVERY farm boy and girl lines of farming which is likely to come in for consideration by young people. Experience teaches that it is wise to learn something about bees and their care before actually undertaking the work.

The most outstanding bee-keeper in the United States first made his acquaintance with bees when, as a small boy of six years, he worked the smoker for a neighboring beekeeper while the hives were being examined. As soon as he was old enough to be of help, he worked in an apiary during the summer holidays, and the money thus earned he invested in bees and bee equipment. By the time he was ready to enter college, he had eighty hives, and his bees paid for his education. Of course, he worked hard learning the industry, making a thorough study of beekeeping.

Beekeeping is one of the side-

BOG SPAVIN?



"I CLEAR IT UP FAST!"

says C. W. Pace, Langmont, Colo.

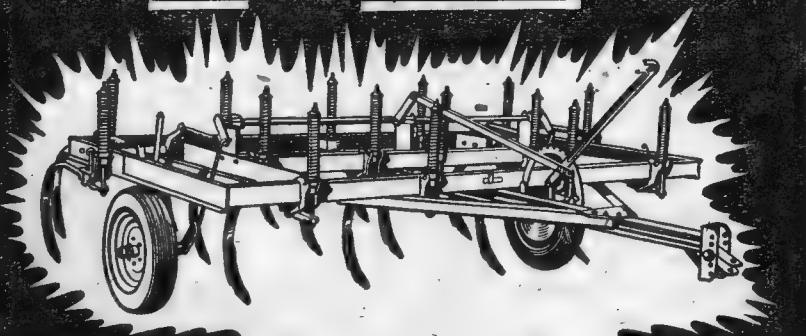
• "As soon as I see signs of bog spavin, puff or soreness on my horses, I use Absorbine. That's the treatment advised by our veterinarian, and I have been using it for over 16 years."

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What does your handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural-born salesman or would you make a better mechanic? Have you got hidden talent for art, cookery or stenography? Would you be interested in getting the verdict of an expert on the character your handwriting reveals?

The Farm and Ranch has arranged with Mr. David Meyer, the author of this new and regular feature of the Farm and Ranch, to analyze the handwriting of its readers. Here are the rules:

Write at least 12 lines with pen and ink on good paper. Do NOT — repeat — NOT use a ball-point pen or pencil. Send it together with 25 cents in coin:

DAVID MEYER.

7½ Jane St., New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Do not send stamps and always enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Besides these, there are a few hundred drones or males, who do not work but consume the stores brought in by the workers. They, too, are necessary to the happiness and well-being of the hive. The queen, the largest bee, the drone, short and stout, and the worker, small, slim and graceful can each be recognized.

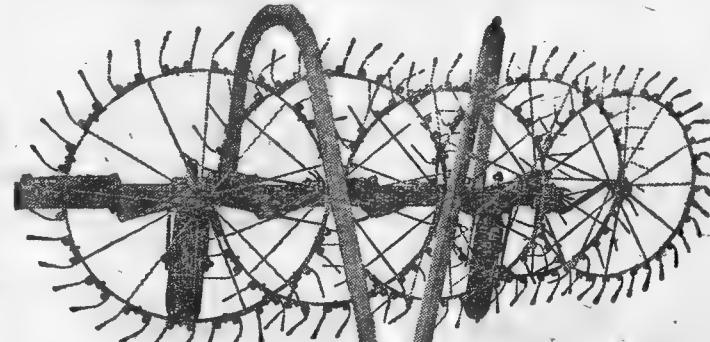
No factory is as well organized as a hive of bees. The female or worker bees perform all the work of the hive. For the first three days after emerging from the cell, they are engaged in cleaning out the cells in readiness for the queen to lay eggs in them, or for the storing of honey. After that, for the next six days they feed the oldest of the bees that are still in the cells, giving them a mixture of pollen and honey, obtained from the stores in the hive. From the time they are six days old until they are thirteen days old, they secrete royal jelly, the food fed to the youngest bees in the cells and to the queen. At this age, too, they take play flights

For the next eight days their duties are more varied, including guarding the entrance to the hive, secreting wax, building combs, cleaning the hive, taking honey from the field bees and ripening it, storing honey and ventilating the hive. So you see, there is never an idle moment for the worker bee.

When the workers, or females are three weeks old, they have learned all the details of caring for a hive. They are fully matured and become field bees, gathering nectar (honey) pollen or water as the occasion demands.

Bees are creatures of instinct, and they will not go out of their way to sting. If a bee buzzes around your head and you give it no attention, it will soon go about its business; but if you slap at it, you may be sure that it will retaliate. No matter how much you study about bees, there is always something new to learn. That is why beekeeping is so interesting.

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What sort of thinker have you been?

By DAVID MEYER

ARE you objective in your thinking? That is, are you capable of seeing and evaluating a situation as it actually is or do your emotions create a haze around it and blur the facts?

Are you judicious in appraising people or do you rely on your "intuitions" and immediately take a liking or disliking to them before you have a chance to know anything about them?

Do you often wish you hadn't counted your chickens before they were hatched?

Do you get so enthusiastic about a new job, friend or project that you often later experience a nasty let-down?

Are your opinions swayed by people with self-important appearance, bold "front" and cock-sureness in expressing themselves?

Do you accept rumor and gossip as truth and spread stories you later discover are untrue?

- 1) everything goes hay
- 2) small uneven spaces
- 3) available
- 4) 23
- 5) manna

The writer of sample No. 1 is anything but objective. Note that the lower loops are too baggy and hang down into the line underneath, that is, the spacing between the lines is bad. This writer approaches every situation with one question in his mind: what's in it for me? If he can use you, you're a "great guy". If you refuse to be used, you're a "drip", and he loses interest in you. At a party, he must be the center of attention; otherwise, it was a flop. Reasoning with him is difficult because he rarely can get out of his own skin long enough to become aware that there are interests other than his own, motives different from his, and that he must adapt himself to others as he expects others to adapt themselves to him.

In sample No. 2 observe that the spaces between words are small and uneven. The writer is in a constant inner agitation. He is far too talkative, very gullible and an inharmonious personality. He may have done very well at school and college, where the second-hand facts of life were fed to him by rote and all he had to do was to absorb them. But in facing real life situations, he finds it very hard to recognize a fact for what it is. His constant inner turmoil makes him over-reach himself or blocks him from reaching out far enough to get what he wants. In business he will talk himself out of a deal because he fails to notice when the situation is complete and finished and the time has come to turn his attention to another matter. He is a "fall guy" for anyone

with an impressive "front".

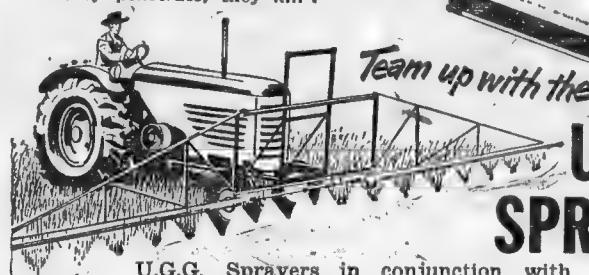
Samples No. 3 is inclined too far to the right and was written too fast. Whatever his outward appearance, inwardly he is in too great a hurry. When he faces a problem, he will worry it as a dog worries a bone, lose his patience if he cannot solve it quickly, return to it again and again with mounting irritation, and finally drop it as impossible. Only much later will he realize that in his hurry and anxiety he allowed himself to see only a minute fraction of the problem and for that reason could not cope with it as a whole. He is far too impulsive and impetuous. He is the chap who enters a firm, his eyes aglow with a vision of purpling heights because he expects to become an executive within a year, and within a short time the light goes out of his eyes because he had anticipated too much too quickly. He finds it hard to

PUT YOURSELF ON THE 'PROFIT' SIDE of the FENCE



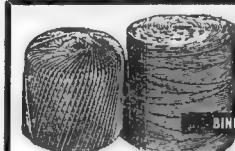
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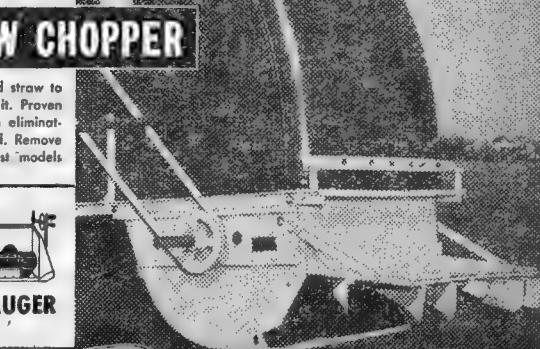
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A Little Wheat— A Little Chaff

By IVAN HELMER

Albert Einstein has finally made a statement that we can understand. He says he doesn't know what weapons World War III will be fought with, but he knows what weapons will be used in World War IV — rocks.

One thing that makes it harder for today's office boy to ever own the business is the postage-meter.

We hear that a lot of young people are unhappy about the modern high school set-up — there isn't near enough parking space for their automobiles.

Ever noticed how many of the weaker sex who ailed all through their married life; who had more operations than you could shake a knife at, are hale and hearty ten, fifteen, twenty years, after the old man (who never had a thing wrong with him) has gone to the happy hunting ground?

An autobiographer is one writer who really loves his subject.

Balancing the budget any more seems to be like the Indian rope trick — a good conversational item, but everyone knows (deep down in his wallet) that it will never be done.

Lately we have been doing our best to read some of the scientific stuff being written about a trip to the moon. Mind you, our arithmetic is probably bad, but as near as we can figure the jaunt would take at least six months — one way. One way is probably all anybody will be going so we haven't wasted time figuring the round trip.

This is a straight through ticket. No time out to relieve the passenger's discomfort, no stops at historical view-spots, and no time out for way-side snacks, are planned. There will likely be two or three stops at strategically placed Space Filling-Stations, but no suggestion is made of the customer having a chance to stretch his legs.

Now how would you like to take this trip? Imagine being cooped up with the same bunch of people for six months with no way of escape. Imagine listening to the stories of their life, their ailments, the cute tricks of their kids, their troubles and hopes, day in and day out for six months! Well, you know what it's like when you can't get out of the

house for a rainy week; or perhaps you remember your "best friends" that you once took a 2,000-mile car trip with and don't speak to any more.

We're afraid this journey is not for us. Come to think of it, why would anyone consider a trip to the moon, or to Mars, or to any other Outer Space community — isn't it bad enough here?

Most women hate farewells, but few can resist a good-buy.

Contrary to all jokes on the subject very few people have any trouble driving the family car into a garage. It's the cost of getting it out that's tough.

Too many husbands figure they have purchased an automatic dishwasher when they pay the preacher.

Every farmer knows the aftermath of a day pounding town or city sidewalks when you aren't used to it. That feeling that all day your feet are getting bigger and bigger and your shoes are getting tighter and tighter and tighter and the bottoms of them are hotter than a neck with boils. So instead of taking in the show you wanted to see, that evening, all you want to do is get back to your hotel room, get your shoes off and forget the whole blamed deal. Well, there's hope. In Chicago, they are putting in a block-long escalator. In New York they are planning one half a mile long. The trend has started. Now if they'll just put seats on them, and travel at a leisurely enough pace so we can get off without breaking a leg, everything will be perfect.

We read this in a joke book: A semi-religious lady owned a parrot which did a little cussing. So she was in the habit of keeping its cage covered on Sundays to keep it quiet. On a Monday afternoon she glanced out the window to see the minister on the front porch. Hastily she flung the cover over the bird cage and went to the door. "Why, Mr. Brown," she said, "do come in."

"Lovely weather we're been having, isn't it?" said the minister walking into the parlor.

Came a husky grumble from the parrot's cage: "All I can say is, it's been one damn short week!"

Solution to last month's puzzle

P	E	S	A	I	L	E	U	A	R	C	O	D	E	A	P
I	L	K	S	T	I	P	E	N	D	C	O	A	S	T	O
C	L	E	K	S	R	E	T	I	G	O	U	L	E	S	N
W	I	S	B	I	D	E	A	M	E	E	S	S	E	M	I
B	E	E	R	D	A	M	S	A	L	E	S	F	R	E	C
E	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	F	A	I	R
T	I	M	A	N	E	A	G	E	S	D	O	T	S	H	A
S	C	R	I	P	T	S	I	R	S	H	A	R	E	T	B
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A	R	I	D	P	E	L	S	T	O	N	S	E	M	B	A
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S	I	W	A	S	H	T	E	A	S	S	O	L	E	A	R
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R	E	R	A	S	E	I	R	B	E	E	T	S	I	L	T
I	A	N	C	E	L	T	P	I	N	A	R	I	N	X	L
P	R	E	C	O	C	I	O	S	S	E	K	E	R	G	E
A	N	D	E	S	N	S	E	N	S	E	N	S	E	D	B

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You'll like the "eagle-eye" view you get from the new comfort seat of the Case "120" Combine. Set high and well forward, it gives you plain view of cutter-bar, reel and auger. Roomy platform has guard rails and non-skid safety floor pads. Grain bin is at eye level, too, so you can see at a glance how much is in it. Takes but a minute to unload 45-bushel bin. Hinged unloading spout swings back for safe transport. Quick-detachable header comes off for transport or easy access to cylinder. Choice of 10, 12, or 15-foot cut. Receding-finger auger available for vinyl or lodged crops. Simplified concave setting adjusts both front and rear of concave with single lever. Concave indicator shows exactly the amount of concave clearance.

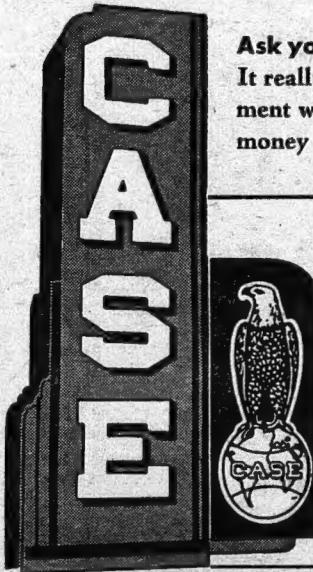
New Case "110" pull-type combine is built like the self-propelled "120" . . . Hydraulic Header Control, new spike-tooth cylinder or new rub-bar cylinder. Equipment available for flax, clovers, grasses, beans. Nine and 12-foot cut.

STEERING instantly and automatically takes over the hard work of driving in soft ground or rough ground, and in making short turns . . . makes it easy to get out of tight spots. Only takes an easy hand on the wheel.

SPEED CONTROL gives effortless selection of an infinite number of travel speeds in each of three forward gears. Hydraulic action makes it easy as "feeding gas" to a car. Works with foot pedal or hand lever.

HEADER CONTROL operates from a handy lever on the steering column. Smooth hydraulic action instantly, easily, and precisely adjusts cutting height to top tall grain or to pick up low, lodged crops—saves extra bushels.

Ask your Case dealer about the Case Income Payment Plan. It really makes sense. Lets you buy money-making Case equipment when you need it, schedule payments when you have the money coming in. Arrange for a combine demonstration, too.



MAIL NOW for Combine Facts

Mark here and write in any equipment you help make money for you. Mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. FR-74, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Ontario, Montreal.

"120" Self-Propelled Combine

"110" Pull-Type

What else? _____

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All the enormous progress of Canada, which has placed that nation among the first ones in the Western Hemisphere, is shown in these oil paintings of the Seagram Collection.

El Mundo, Havana

22 Cities travel 30,000 miles making friends for Canada.

L'OSSESSORATORE ROMANO, Rome

The first comprehensive piece of Canadiana to come to this country since before the war.

Manchester Guardian
England.

A WONDERFUL LESSON IN GOODWILL WHICH WE MUST NOT MISS.

A GAZETA, SAO PAULO

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE THIS EXHIBITION. IT GIVES YOU A WARM FEELING OF GOODWILL.

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One of the most expressive exhibitions of paintings ever seen in Rio.

GAZETA DE NOTICIAS, RIO DE JANEIRO

SHOWING THE SWISS PEOPLE THE PRODIGIOUS PHENOMENON THAT IS CANADA.

Feuille d'Avis de Neuchatel, Geneva

They're talking about Canada the world over

Everywhere it has been shown along its 30,000 mile, year-long International route—at brilliant previews attended by governmental, industrial, cultural and professional leaders, and at public showings—the Seagram Collection of Paintings of Canadian Cities has been talked-about headline news.

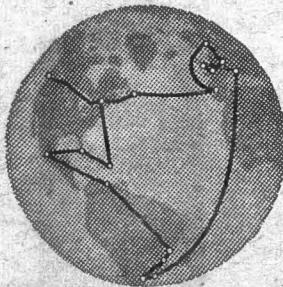
In the sixteen cities it visited abroad the Collection earned for Canada thousands of columns of newspaper reports, editorials, reviews, and pictures; magazine articles; radio and television broadcasts; newsreel films, widespread public attention—all testifying to the mounting interest and friendliness on the part of people everywhere toward Canada and things Canadian.

Painted especially for The House of Seagram by distinguished Canadian artists, this unique collection of 52

original paintings of 22 Canadian Cities was seen, enjoyed and talked about by a quarter of a million people in 16 cities of two continents.

The Seagram Collection of Paintings of Canadian Cities has won enthusiastic friends for Canada around the world—friends who have gained a new and vivid impression of our country as a land that is vital and growing, a land of tremendous natural and industrial resources, and remarkable human resourcefulness.

The Seagram Collection is now back home, on a two-year trans-Canada tour which will give Canadians the opportunity of seeing for themselves these colourful ambassadors of goodwill... these portrayals of our thriving cities which have excited comment around the world.



The House of Seagram

ROUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TOUR: SAN JUAN... HAVANA... MEXICO CITY... CARACAS... RIO DE JANEIRO... SAO PAULO... BUENOS AIRES... MONTEVIDEO... ROME... LONDON... PARIS... GENEVA... STOCKHOLM... THE HAGUE... MADRID... AND A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES IN SOEST, WEST GERMANY.
ROUTE OF THE CANADIAN TOUR: OTTAWA... MONTREAL... CHARLOTTETOWN... HALIFAX... ST. JOHN'S... SAINT JOHN... SHERBROOKE... THREE RIVERS... TORONTO... QUEBEC... LONDON... WINNIPEG... REGINA... EDMONTON... VICTORIA... CALGARY... SASKATOON... WINDSOR... HAMILTON... KINGSTON... HULL



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